

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Published weekly at New York, N. Y. Entered as second class matter March 24, 1920, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879. Price \$2 the year. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 31, 1921.

When a Feller Needs a Friend—By Briggs



THE FRENCH FRIENDS HE CASUALLY INVITED TO
"COME OVER AND SEE ME SOMETIME"

HERE'S A KEEN LAYOUT!

New Orleans bound! We are all going to be there. Some are driving the old bus through and some are walking—some are going to ride the “cushions” and others the “rods.” Whether we arrive in a Drawing-room or a sidedoor Pullman matters little. The point is we are going to be there. And well decorated with Legion Insignia.

Go over carefully the Emblem material shown below, select what you want and fire in your order.

CONVENTION BADGES



Only Delegates and Alternates will be supplied with Convention Badges at New Orleans this year. The official convention badge for the rest of us is the member's badge shown above. This badge is also equipped with a blue enamel top bar for the following officers: Commander, Vice-Commander, Adjutant, Treasurer, Chaplain, and Sgt.-at-Arms. Make sure of having your badge. Order today. Price \$1.00 each (for either type). In lots of 50 a discount of 5%; in lots of 100, 10%.

A Real Legion Belt

A beautiful silver buckle with a genuine leather hand sewed double thickness belt. The Legion Emblem in full colors is mounted on each buckle.

Price complete, packed in an attractive gift box:

Silver plated - - - \$2.75
Sterling silver - - - 4.50

Plus 5% Tax

Legion Athletic Emblems!



Just the thing for Base Ball, Track and other athletic uniforms! Size 4 inches in diameter and made in full Legion colors, blue and gold.

PRINTED FELT - - \$0.25
CUT & SEWED FELT - - .50
SILK EMBROIDERED - - 1.00

POST BANNERS

Seconds on Silver Service Bars!

National Headquarters will again this year give a silver service bar to each Post and Department which is represented in the big parade at New Orleans with a stand of Official Legion colors.

If your Post missed out on this decoration last year get a fresh start at New Orleans. No orders accepted for pre-convention delivery after Sept. 31.

PRICES

Wool U. S. Flag \$25.00
Delivered
Wool Post Banner \$40.00
Delivered
Silk U. S. Flag \$45.00
Delivered
Silk Post Banner \$90.00
Delivered

Note: Above prices include rain cover and leather carrying belt. Remittance in full must accompany all orders. No charge or C. O. D. orders accepted.

Each Post banner is lettered with the name, number and location of your Post. Made of double thickness material so that the wording reads correctly on both sides. Trimmed and mounted according to Official regulations. Size 4½ x 5½ feet.

Each U. S. Flag is of single thickness material with sewed stripes, same size, and trimmed and mounted in the same manner.

Auto Decorations



Each decoration is an exact reproduction of the Legion Emblem in full colors. Size 2½ inches in diameter.

A neat inconspicuous radiator emblem that will tone up the Flivver as well as the snappiest Pierce-Arrow that ever turned a wheel.

Equipped with a bolt and lock nut for fastening through the honeycomb of the radiator at any desired spot. Especially well made to withstand constant vibration. PRICE \$1.00 each.

American Legion Transfers

An exact reproduction of the Legion Emblem 6 inches in diameter in full colors.

Just the thing for automobile windshields, office and Post Headquarters, windows and doors. Price, 25c each.

Manual of Ceremonies

The new permanent Manual of Ceremonies is now available bound in an excellent imitation leather binder.

Each Post and Department officer should by all means have one of these lasting and more durable copies. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

MEMBERSHIP BUTTONS

The right to wear the Legion Emblem is a rare privilege—a privilege that only one person out of every 25 people has.

GET A BUTTON FOR EVERY COAT and take every advantage of that privilege which is yours.

There are two types of Legion membership buttons—silver center for those wounded in action and bronze center for all others. They are also available in two sizes, midget and regulation. The regulation button is one-half inch in diameter while the midget is approximately one-half the size of the regulation.

Each Post should carry a supply of membership buttons at all times. They are in constant demand and only a very small amount of money is involved.

Unless otherwise instructed by your Department Headquarters forward all orders to the Emblem Division which will be filled immediately at the following prices.

	Regulation	Midget
Gold Plate	\$0.25	\$0.25
10K. Solid Gold .	\$2.63	\$1.58
14K. Solid Gold .	\$3.68	\$2.10

Note: Above prices include War Tax

Membership Card Cases

Safeguard your membership card with one of the leather cases which have been designed especially for that purpose.

Double thickness, genuine leather, size 4½ x 3 inches when folded. One leather and one transparent celluloid pocket with official emblem and name “The American Legion” stamped in gold.

Price \$0.50 each

EMBLEM DIVISION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, THE AMERICAN LEGION
Indianapolis, Indiana

Remittance in full must accompany all orders

The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

Published by the Legion
Publishing Corporation,
President, Hartford
MacNider, Vice-President,
James A. Brown,
Treasurer, Robert H.
Tyndall, Secretary,
Lemuel Bolles.

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICES: 627 West 43rd Street, New York City

AUGUST 25, 1922

Copyright, 1922, by the Legion Publishing Corporation.

PAGE 3

What Europe's Veterans Are Thinking

By Stephen Graham

VISITORS to London this year must have noticed the appalling growth of mendicancy. To beg is illegal, but there are thousands of ways of begging which evade the law. And what could the law do anyway with the sad cases of ex-soldiers reduced to penury and want through the service of their country! The "Ypres barrel-organ" is symbolical of the time, the left-handed man turning the handle of the music machine, with a notice written sprawlingly to the effect that "I lost my right arm at Ypres." But the commonest sight is of the unfortunate ex-service man entertaining the long theatre queues in the evening and passing the hat to the crowd.

You dine at the Victory Café in Leicester Square, a favorite resort, and as like as not sit next table to a large and boisterous group in evening dress. They are beginning as you are leaving; they are regimental companions foregathering from the ends of England and perhaps of the world itself to consecrate afresh with meat and wine the memory of the great war. Somehow they have got even with a world which is not unready to cheat a soldier. But in an alley round the corner from the restaurant, talking to the great crowd outside Daly's Theatre, is a different scene. Here wait their turn, under the vigilant eye of a policeman, the blind, the dumb, the acrobatic, the crippled, in a line like a vaudeville entertain-

ment without a curtain. And half of them are soldiers:

"Don't despise me, ladies and gentlemen. Don't turn away in disgust

to do this evening is recite to you some favorite passages in Dickens; the first about Uriah Heap, who was so very

umble, like me, the second about Mr. Micawber, who was

also like me because ladies and gentlemen, he was always expecting something to turn up. Now, with your kind permission...

And he recites to you his pieces and goes off to a mother theatre crowd to repeat the performance and gather a little more money.

The soldier-beggar is, however, practically unheeded. If nothing succeeds like success, nothing fails like failure. The demobilized man and the released from the hospitals had to fight for their own hands in England, and in the time of general industrial depression their lot has been hard. Many, however, fail to understand why the war and victory did not bring "a land fit for heroes to dwell in" as was promised them, and many are bitter enough about it.

Traveling recently in the West Indies I met a young Scotsman who had suddenly prospered and done pretty well in business, though he was homesick and very bitter at the thought that the old country had no place for him. He had served through the whole of the war.

"Were you conscripted?" I asked.

"Don't laugh at me," I volunteered," he replied. "Yes, and I must say some of the happiest moments of my life were spent in the army in the old war. It was a different tale when I came home. I had been a clerk in a bank



"THE world is my parish"—that is Stephen Graham's motto. In the past sixteen years he has covered tens of thousands of miles, from the Chinese-Siberian frontier in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west, from the Arctic coast of Russia in the north to the Sahara Desert in the south—and a good share of it on foot. A British subject, he has specialized in the non-British, non-English-speaking world, although since the war he has seen much of the Americas. Recently he visited more than a dozen European capitals and in "Europe—Whither Bound?" pictured the critical, powder-magazine status of post-war Europe as

he saw it on his journey. Subsequently he tramped through the Rockies into Canada with Vachel Lindsay, the American poet, and his most recent book (which is in the neighborhood of his seventeenth) recounts their dual adventures. In 1917 and 1918 Mr. Graham served as a private in the Scots Guards. His cosmopolitan viewpoint, his thorough familiarity with Europe's peace problems as they affect the man in Europe's street, and his ability, thanks to his own service in the ranks, to appreciate the psychology of the veteran everywhere lend his two articles on "What Europe's Veterans Are Thinking", which he has prepared for The American Legion Weekly, a degree of authoritativeness that few other writers could bring to the task. The present article is concerned with the Allied veteran. In a second article Mr. Graham will present the viewpoint of the World War veteran in the former enemy countries and in Russia.

and ask why don't I get a job. I can't get a job. I served through the whole of the war till I was shell-shocked at Delville Wood. Now I have a small pension and I've also a wife and child. Forgive this preface. All I am going

in Perthshire and my place had been kept open for me. I returned to my desk feeling rather crestfallen, I admit, and worse than that when I was told that I was on the same salary as when I left in 1914 to fight. I went to the bank manager, a grizzled, sedate, and very quiet fellow-countryman of fifty or so.

"Well, you see," said he, 'you've lost four years.'

"I was stupefied.

"What?" I cried. 'Do you really mean to say that by serving my country I've lost four years?'

"Well," said he, deliberately, 'it amounts to that, does it not? You've been four years away.'

"I said no more, but I went to my desk, took a sheet of paper, wrote out my resignation, and I left that bank forever. Very soon I had left the old country, too. I got out to Cuba at the time of the sugar boom and then came here to Haiti, and as you see I hold a position I could not hope to obtain anywhere in Great Britain. But I am mad to get back, were it only for a month, before the spell of the tropics binds me here for life."

Perhaps he will be thankful for the rest of his life that he got out of the narrow rut of a provincial Scottish bank. But, for the time being, his reaction to the war is a grievance.

The truth is, sacrifice cannot be paid for. Those who stayed at home won what those in the ranks could not get. The advertisement columns in *Country Life* and the *Times* are often commented upon under the title "England Changing Hands," which means that those who "profiteered" are able to buy the property of those who were careless of self during the war. There is in England a new rich, the large holders of tax-free war bonds. A munition manufacturer setting aside £25,000, a mere nothing in war profits, could invest it in War Loan and obtain a thousand a year income not liable to tax. These private pensions of business men greatly exceed the official pensions of the soldiers.

It was the same in every walk of life; even in literature, a dramatist who was a soldier loses a leg; the war correspondent gains a knighthood. One novelist rises to fame whilst distributing propaganda whilst the bright genius of a Cecil Chesterton gutters out in the uniform of a private in the Highland Light Infantry.

Destiny dealt unequally with men in the great war, more unequally than in life, and the afterthoughts have been unpleasant. The secret thought of the masses of the ex-soldiers of England is strongly critical of nearly all the world's affairs; the peace, the makers of the peace, the European situation, the domestic situation. They have found little expression as yet. The last general election was fought while they were absent in Europe, and everything has since been done to diminish their influence upon public life. There has been no political attempt as in America to get the soldiers' vote. No one leads the ex-soldiers, and certainly England has no Leonard Wood. The strategy of the party chiefs in England

is not to pet large sections of the community but to trail the red herring at the right moment and rely on most of the people being fools. The Irish question was to have been that herring, and there was to have been a general election on it, but fortunately for democracy, Mr. Lloyd George's party organizers quarreled among themselves at the psychological moment.

Meanwhile the ferment of the ex-soldiers' minds increases, and so does the tension upon the surface of British political life. There is bound to be a burst upwards from below—from the soldier masses and their wives, from the orphans too, and from all those who registered war's terrible realities intimately in their bodies, in their lives.

"They'll have to fetch me next time," is a common saying in England. Splendid fellows say it. They do not mean it literally. They would all roll up again if there were need, and more than before. But it implies something vital. It implies a tremendous dissatisfaction.

For one thing, they wanted Europe so arranged that another such war would have been impossible. They wanted to have their children at least safeguarded. They would have welcomed in a tremendous fashion a "United States of Europe."

They are liberal in outlook, though that does not mean that they are ready to be friends of the Germans. They would give the Germans a square deal in Europe but would not allow them to re-organize their army. Most sincerely, they do not want "to have to do it all over again."

In France the ex-service man is of very different mentality. He is warmly supporting the government of the country. The more vigorous the politicians the more support they get from the ex-soldier. Henri Barbusse has, it is true, given a different lead to a great number of his ex-comrades-in-arms. He is a Radical, and has managed to fasten on M. Poincaré the nickname of "War-Maker," which is unjust, as political war cries usually are. Barbusse, who as a soldier wrote the most intensely critical book about the war, is responsible for the newspaper *L'Humanité* and keeps up there a violent machine gun fire of criticism upon France's foreign policy. This newspaper is somewhat like the *New York Call* or the *London Herald*, though better written and read by a more enlightened public. It grows in power, but it is after all only a minority opinion. France is determined to emasculate the Germans; that is, make their man power ineffective in war, put the reparations yoke firmly upon them, and make them work for France. The soldier stands for that.

France has more soldier-cripples than England, but you do not notice them. To the credit of the French nation be it said, she has few beggars. A country like Spain that was not in the war swarms with profes-

sional beggars of all kinds. France, next door, with all her suffering, is too dignified and industrious to allow it.

I have seen the one-legged man at the plough and the blind man with the sheep. I have seen those who stood their ground in the shell-blasted earthworks of Verdun, men who were rolled in death and lost in the mud, dug up again and restored somehow, restored to life, calmly at work in the vineyards and wine presses of the south. I have seen the soldier with ruined body come back to where his farm has been and find the farmhouse gone, his fields one mass of corroding barbed wire and gigantic weeds, his family and his working hands dispersed, his livestock gone and not restored to him. For his horses the government grants him the price of horses in 1914 at army requisitionary rates; for his cows he gets one lean German cow and waits for more. But he does not despair, has not despaired. He has not thrown up everything and gone to the town and begged, but he has been faithful to the soil that was his. France after the war presents to the world in her industriousness and in her faith in life an example that is altogether noble.

The solemn influence of the multitudes of war graves has laid a constraint upon the French soldier's mind. He sees the crosses and stones not only of his own French comrades but of his comrades throughout the world. His mind is made up. He works to restore his own estate and that of France. But from Germany in the name of right he would exact everything that could logically be taken. He wants the taxes to be paid by Germany, he wants the ruined villages to be restored, he wants something material, like gold, for his own lost happiness or lost prosperity or it may be lost limbs. And now that the German military machine has been entirely dismantled he does not understand the difficulty of taking what is due.

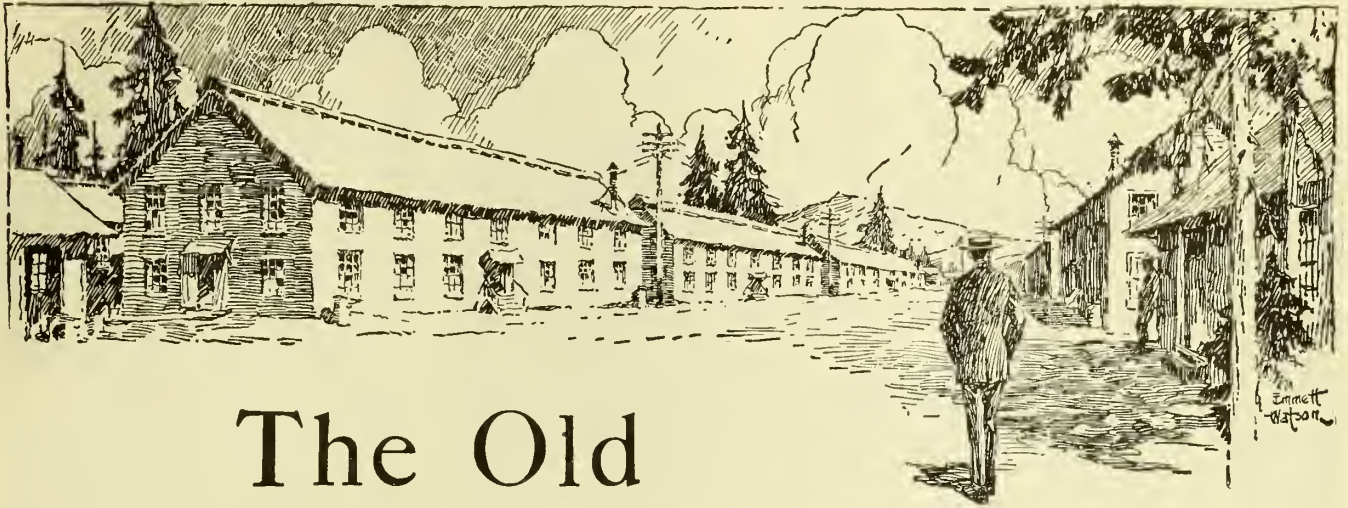
France has a very large army still and does not abate her careful training of the recruits for armies-to-be. A young, green generation that escaped the great war is now in arms. They are eager for campaigning, and the veterans when they talk to them do little to disgust them with war. They already glorify what is past when talking to the young, and show their scars and boast of their exploits. The boy who was twelve in 1914 is twenty now, and the time is at hand already when those who were merely children during the war will make up entirely the armies of the nations. And the veterans will be a "training reserve." There is something amusing and yet also

serious in the way the old soldier in France and England will stop to watch the young soldiers marching past or drilling, and criticize and size them up and say what should be done with them.

France sets the military tone for Europe. This large army is supplemented with black levies from their African empire. I have seen the whole of Wrangel's army disarmed and guarded by blacks. French diplomacy aims to give a military tone

(Continued on page 27)





The Old Home Camp

A Son of 1918 Revisits His Military Birthplace and Finds Things Just the Same—With a Difference

By Dale Curran

I WENT across the hard-packed company street and up to the big double doors leading into the hallway. To the right I caught a glimpse of the old mess hall, seen dimly through the big windows, and on the left were the windows of the orderly room, that seemed empty now. The old place hadn't changed much.

A second lieutenant was in the hallway, and he looked me over carefully. He was immaculate in serge and leather; he seemed to disapprove heartily of me and wonder what business I might have there. Second lieutenants haven't changed much, either.

I stifled an impulse to salute. Back in that barracks building, old memories were crowding on me, and it seemed that I should be wearing the O. D. to be in keeping. It seemed strange to me to be speaking boldly to this personage in leather leggings and cap. I remarked hesitantly that I was merely looking over the old place. I said it with a great show of offhandedness, concealing my timidity. The lieutenant proved to be quite pleasant, and probably my idea that he hadn't approved of me was a mental reaction that had held over for four years or so, from the time when I had spoken softly and saluted his predecessors.

"Why, certainly. Make yourself right at home. I'll take you around if you—"

"Oh, no! Don't want to trouble you." I sidestepped his offer hurriedly. "I know my way about, I think. Thanks." I didn't want any personally conducted tour. I just wanted to sneak quietly about the place, to indulge in a little private orgy of recollection.

It seemed good to be looking the building over, finding it just as it had been back in '18. Here was my old corner, where I used to spend hours engaged in that arduous labor known as

"bunk fatigue." Here was the supply room; here the mess hall; the orderly room in which we used to stand at attention and solemnly promise not to let such things occur again; here was the flight of steps down which we used to charge wildly for reveille, fastening stray buttons enroute, and charge still more wildly back for mess. Well, the old place looked about the same, but still—

That's the way the whole camp looked, about the same, but with such a big difference. I had come out from town in the same old bus, driven by what might have been the same reckless youth who used to get us back for reveille years ago. This happened to be Camp Lewis, out on the Pacific Coast, and I was making a little journey back to my—may I say alma mater? Anyway, it was the camp I trained in, and I wanted to see what time and the new army had done to it. Maybe your camp was Upton or Taylor or Funston, in the North or South or East, but what is true of one camp is true of all. They still look much the same, what ones remain, but there's the same difference.

The big entrance gate, a work of rough stone and hewn timbers, still stands to greet the visitor. There's something new here, too; a pair of rusty field guns, captured and brought home by the Fourth Division, stand at either side of the paved road. They are a little weather-beaten in spite of their gay coats of camouflage. Their plugged muzzles slant up and out, threatening the pine hills to the north.

Inside the camp there is a familiar look about the big warehouses and the bus station, but they seem quiet, almost deserted. Remembering the turmoil that used to rage thereabouts of evenings and holidays, it was a shock to see but two or three soldiers wandering about, only one bus drawn up waiting,

and not an M. P. in sight. The camp jitney fleet, now apparently reduced to one big car, took me up Montana Avenue. All the way up old landmarks kept jumping into my sight.

The old hostess house, showing the years a little on the outside, is the officers' club now. A splendid club it makes, too, for in its day it was a beautiful place, and it has been well kept up as to interior and furnishings. There is a new hostess house down by the entrance gate, a smaller building, but still one that does credit to the camp. There is a building there, too, that houses the non-commissioned officers' club. Imagine what that would have done to our new-fledged corporals and sergeants in the good old days! I'm afraid the social distinction would have been fatal to them.

Up Montana Avenue we went, past the old quarters where the Ninety-First Division trained, on up toward that old development battalion where the rookie first heard, "You're in the Army now," and learned to endure such remarks as, "Look at the ears on 'em!" and "I wanna go ba-a-ack!" Most of the buildings there are empty and deserted now, watched and kept in repair, but still with that air of forsakenness that overtakes any place long empty. I could imagine that the bustle and cheerful life which once filled those places would echo hollowly and strangely now.

Here is the most startling thing. Grass grows on the big parade ground. Rather timidly it appears, and only in spots. It was so long kept down by the hammering of thousands of tired feet that it seems to be hesitant even yet about asserting itself again. "Squads east and squads west, right front into line," we wore that big field into the smoothness and hardness of a floor in the old days. Now you see a few companies out here and there, going through their snappy and precise maneuvers, then leaving, and others, after a while, taking their place. There's an occasional regimental or divisional parade, they say. But the old drill grounds, in the past few years, have been given a little rest. One end of the field is staked off as an aviation landing ground, too. That's another thing we didn't have in the old days.

The rifle range, up toward the hills, and the artillery fields and the machine gun ranges are all about the same as they used to be. No doubt the soldiers of today still take those pleasant little hikes through uncountable miles of

jungle, just as we used to in the old days.

The big remount station looks empty because it is so big. The small force there is lost in it. That's mainly what gives one the lost feeling in the camp, the feeling that the place is deserted and haunted by the spirit of the Army That Was Ours. Camp Lewis still ranks high in importance among army posts of the nation. It may be first or tenth—I don't know, for I wasn't collecting figures, but there was a whole division there, I know, and a division—even a mere peacetime division—holds a staggering number of men. Only, as I said, the camp is still so big that it hides most of them.

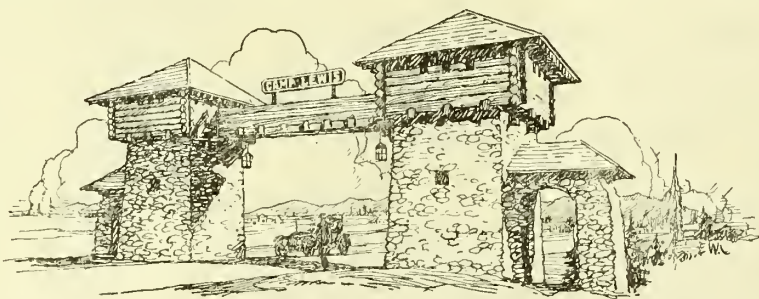
More than the outward changes you can feel the difference in the very atmosphere and spirit of the camp. It's hard to define, but you may see that the Army has changed, in some ways, while in others it's so much the same. The new Army, you remember, was to be the training school of the nation, and possibly that's what it is. Certainly they have new things, new equipment and new departments that we never heard of in our time of service. An army man now learns quite a bit besides the nomenclature of the rifle and the procedure of right-by-file. He gets intensive training in dozens of trades.

"There ain't no Army any more," remarked a young soldier with whom I talked. There was something vaguely familiar about

that little sentence. I remembered that old Regulars had said it when I was a recruit, and that I had remarked thus, after six months, to the ensuing season's crop of newcomers. The saying still lives. The Army isn't what it used to be, and if we could follow the matter clear back we'd find that it never was. Which, if you stop to think it over, proves that the Army is the same old Army.

There was a curious sort of homecoming feeling when I tramped through the company streets up to the old barracks building that my company once called home. When, in response to the lieutenant's invitation, I looked it all over, I realized that things were different now, and I couldn't make myself feel that I was back in my O. D. days. Time passes, and it won't let things stand still. Those things, the things you can see, have to change.

Listen, buddy—if you plan a trip back to the old camp, take my advice. Don't go. It's like calling on old friends and finding them not at home or moved away.



A tall, very youthful and very pessimistic buck private was reclining on what used to be my bunk. And here I found the first thing that hadn't changed in the slightest particular. He was the same lad, figuratively speaking, that I myself had been. "Oh, yes, they feed pretty good. But gosh—" Followed a string of details concerning the cook and the mess sergeant and the way a K P. had to work. I inquired about drilling and other forms of hard work, expressing a belief that it must be now an easy life.

"S a mistake," said he. "Huh! Think we don't work? Why—" He went on and on. And I perceived, joyously, that I had come upon the one unchangeable thing. The American Soldier—glory to him—still kicks, and, kicking proves himself to be what he always was; able and willing to do anything, dare anything, go anywhere, stand up under all the hardship the service can demand, and claiming the right to prove his unconquerable spirit by kicking about everything under the sun. Let him kick. Strength to his muscles. It was in the beginning, and is now, the army form of self-expression.

The American Soldier will tell you his troubles, and then:

"Yeh, I got ten months to serve yet, this hitch. Believe me, I could be makin' good money right now on the outside. But, shucks! I kinda think I'll re-up!"

The Cantonments Today

What Has Happened to the Great Wartime Mobilization Centers

By William E. Moore

DOWN in Old Kentucky a prosperous settlement of 300 families is living in pretty new frame cottages and bungalows, around which children play in the daytime, and where in the evening friendly lights shine through the windows on terraced lawns and concrete walks. The chug of the family flivver, both by night and day, is loud in the land.

Four years ago the same acres were echoing the ring of bugles, shouted commands, the thud of marching feet, the bark of big guns and the rattle of lesser arms. In 1918 the place was Camp Zachary Taylor, one of Uncle Sam's sixteen National Army cantonments where young civilians were handed guns, uniforms and numbers, and turned into soldiers.

North and West the yellow corn is standing these days on other camp sites where the hosts of '17-'18 sweated through their rookie days. Southward through the Gulf and Atlantic States the cotton is white on old cantonment grounds.

But not all the camps of war days have been returned to peacetime uses. Fourteen cantonments, thirteen of which were used for the mobilization of National Army divisions, and one for a National Guard division, remain

under control of the War Department for military purposes. The Government has offered to sell several of the old training camps to the States in which they are located for the instruction of the National Guard. A few are still retained for Regular Army divisions and for corps training centers.

Few of the millions of American youths who passed through these training camps during the war ever did, or now ever can, make the sentimental journey back. Before the last member of the A. E. F. shoved off from the shores of France the work of the wreckers had begun. It has been going on ever since and is still continuing.

For the doughboy who often to himself has said: "I wonder what's become of the old shack where I used to bunk?" the Q.M.C. returns an answer in the record that is spread below:

CAMP CUSTER, Battle Creek, Mich.—Land retained by the War Department as a training ground for the Sixth Corps Area. All government-owned buildings except eight warehouses, one administration building, the electric power and lighting systems, and underground improvements sold for salvage.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J.—Retained by the War Department as the training area for the second corps. All buildings still there but some for sale.

CAMP DODGE, Des Moines, Iowa.—Such buildings and land as required sold to the State of Iowa for use of the National Guard. All other buildings removed and land offered for lease for agricultural purposes.

CAMP FUNSTON, Fort Riley, Kan.—Land retained for training of troops in the seventh corps area, along with a number of buildings and general storehouses. Other buildings sold and salvaged.

CAMP GORDON, Atlanta, Ga.—Land, buildings and equipment comprising this reservation sold at public auction. Land subdivided into building lots and small farms. Old buildings wrecked.

CAMP GRANT, Rockford, Ill.—A portion of this site retained by the Government for a civilian training camp, but after this summer it will be leased for agricultural purposes. Part of the land to be transferred to the State of Illinois for National Guard training. Two hundred and eighty-four buildings already sold and such other buildings as are not retained by the State will be salvaged.

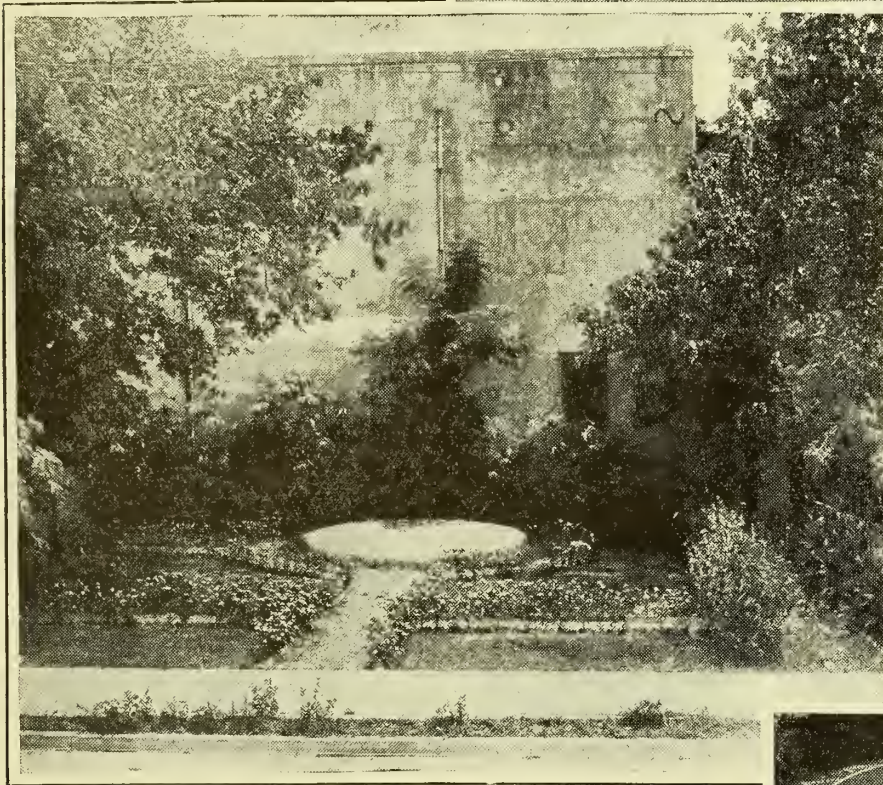
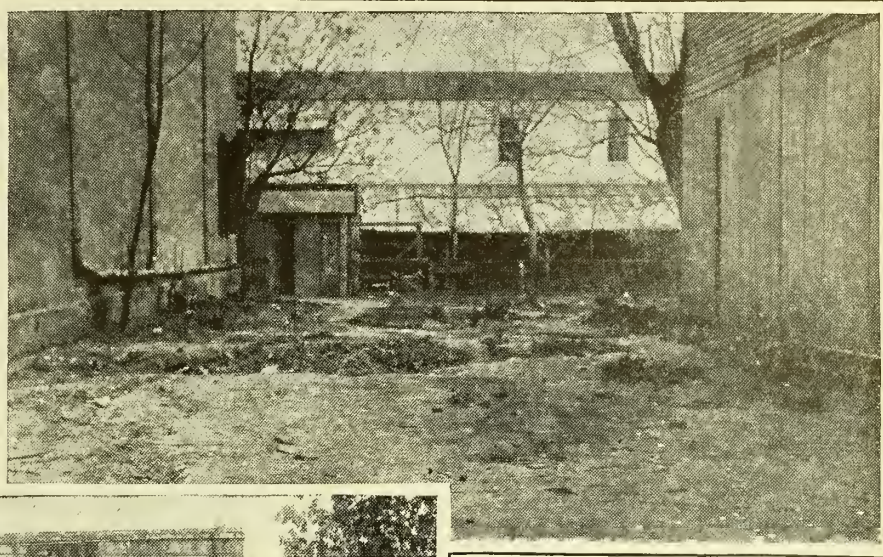
CAMP JACKSON, Columbia, S. C.—War Department decided to turn over to the State, on revocable licenses, certain training areas. Also planned to salvage remaining buildings and lease the real estate for agricultural purposes.

CAMP LEE, Petersburg, Va.—Wreckers have been at work here. Nineteen buildings and electrical equipment, with such parts of the land as the State desires, go

(Continued on page 30)

Your Post and Your Town

THE original Wally cartoon which has gone to each post whose unselfish activities for the benefit of its community are here set forth probably never will be considered an adequate reward by the grateful citizens of any of the towns. However, a Wally cartoon is published every week, and one will be given away every seven days for the best letters received by the Weekly giving further instances of community co-operation. There are no geographical rules in this contest—Oklahoma, Washington, Minnesota, Arkansas, Ohio, and Texas are all among the winners. It seems to be the same everywhere—if the town needs anything; the Legion is there to furnish it



Helping a Boom Town Boom

ONE day last year our little city of El Dorado, then a typical sleepy and inactive Southern town of less than four thousand population, was suddenly awakened by the bringing in of a giant gas and oil well which made the town world-famous almost overnight. This discovery was followed by an unparalleled development of our oil and gas field. Thousands of people came to seek employment, the majority of them being ex-service men. A boom town is no place for charity, and as a result of the high prices our ex-service men were going hungry. The situation became desperate for the city, and it fell to the initiative of Roy V. Kinard Post to take the matter in hand. The post, with seventy-five members, set itself to the task of providing food and sleeping quarters for these unemployed men until conditions could be adjusted, or until the municipality could do the work. The post served thousands of men for

Expert Gardeners

THE Bronte, a literary and civic club of this city, offered a prize of \$100 for the organization which would adopt and take best care of a vacant lot in the business district. There were nine such lots, and nine organizations entered the contest. Each contestant was to be judged on (1) sanitation, (2) beauty, (3) plan and (4) utility.

Our post drew an L shaped lot facing on two streets, with a building on the intersection of the streets. In order to make this lot appear to best advantage, it was decided to make a small park out of it. A large Legion insignia 17 feet in diameter was constructed. The background was blue-painted gravel, on which were laid seashells painted gold and silver. From each street a gravel walk was built, joining

In Victoria, Texas, the Leon Zear Post transformed an unsightly lot into a flower-bordered park with a decorative Legion insignia in the center. The photographs show the lot before and after treatment



with a circular walk around the mound where the insignia was placed. Flowers were planted in the plot and along the walks. A locomotive headlight was installed across the street and casts its light on the insignia at night.

Most of the work on the lot was done by members of our post. They have got fun out of it, and the lot itself tells everyone that the Legion represents something in the community.—SAM FIMBLE, Adjutant, Leon Zear Post, Victoria, Tex.

a period of more than sixty days. Some of these men later got jobs, while others were persuaded to return home.

On Thanksgiving Day, Kinard Post distributed nearly \$1,000 worth of food and clothing to the poor of the city of El Dorado. On Christmas, the children of the city were given the treat of their lives in the form of a Community Christmas tree, and hundreds of bags of candy. The funds were raised by an American Legion talent show.

(Continued on page 16)

A National World War Memorial

"Ten Years from Now Will Be Time to Start," Say the Experts;
But the Site Has Already Been Chosen

By Harry J. Quigley

IN our town the dean of the village carpenters, who marched with Lee in '61, took charge of the situation when the board of commissioners decided that "some suitable tablet or memorial" should be set up in honor of the native sons who were going away to war. This was in the fall of 1917. The old carpenter mustered a crew in the court-house yard and in the shade of a rustling cottonwood they built a monument. It was a monument of wood and paint; in the state capital it might have done as a billboard. But for us and for its more serious purpose it was sufficient unto the day. The spirit of the builders was in it and theirs was the spirit of the town and the times. Had not the venerable Confederate carpenter's son sailed with Dewey in '98 and was not a grandson drilling now at Camp Pike?

A painter of the town came and clothed the boards in white, inscribing across the top the words "Roll of Honor" which had been chosen from a variety of suggestions submitted to the superintendent of schools who held that simplicity is the essence of art. By this dictum was eliminated a phrase of the carpenter's coining, "Ready to Die in their Country's Cause." This issue settled, the names of those who had gone were neatly lettered in alphabetical arrangement. Space was left for many more. In the proper place the painter lettered in the name of his son who had gone with Pershing, a sergeant in the First Division.

The war went on and many things came to pass, but the monument in the court-house yard kept pace with the changing events. The blank spaces filled up, and the painter's hand trembled with pride when he fashioned a cross before the name of his sergeant son, which cross referring to an explanatory line below indicated that a "citation for valor" had been awarded. It was the D.S.C.—Soissons. The war went on and more crosses appeared, and gold stars, too. In November the painter's hand trembled again as he traced in front of the name of his son, in front of the cross, a gold star. The sergeant had fallen before Sedan.

The wooden monument of the carpenter and the painter is gone now, and in its place under the rustling cottonwood stands a boulder supporting a

bronze tablet which preserves the record of its painted predecessor. Even this is said to be temporary. Plans are being talked about for a more ambitious tribute yet. A granite pedestal has been suggested, surmounted by a piece of statuary or a shaft, and environed by shrubs and flowers, a gravel walk and a fountain perhaps; there are many views, but all agree that in the fulness of time a really imposing monument will go up commemorating the

World War monument shall play an important part in a program which for twenty years gradually has been transforming Washington so as to conform more faithfully to the original plan of the Federal city charted in swamp and wilderness on the Potomac's bank in 1792. It is an interesting story.

Washington has an advantage over the other great cities of the world for, with the exception of Petrograd, it is the only city laid out expressly as a

national capital. Other great capitals such as London, Paris and Berlin combine private with public business. Washington is primarily a seat of government. There is no manufacturing. All private enterprises are dependent on the government or incident to it. Congress so decided in 1790 when it acquired from Maryland and Virginia the ten-mile-square District of Columbia. Pierre C. L'Enfant, a talented young French captain of engineers, was engaged to plot the new city. He had come over with Lafayette

HASTE makes waste. Haste in art generally makes a botch of it. "Don't rush your war memorials," says the National Commission of Fine Arts. One organization, however, is not living up to this precept. Ground has already been allotted for a "George Washington Victory Memorial" which apparently is waiting to spring up as soon as sufficient funds are available, and contributions have been asked from the States. Largely in response to Legion opposition to this project, some forty State Legislatures have declined to have any part in the enterprise.

names of the men and the deeds of those who did their bit.

We have said this happened in our town. This is a half truth. It happened in your town; in everybody's town. Indeed, what town was without its war-time Roll of Honor? Your name was there. These relics mostly have gone. They have yielded to four thousand war memorials of more or less permanent character built or building, and the task is only beginning. In widening circles spreads the movement; community, town, county, State—until we discover under consideration the ultimate project, a national memorial which shall be the nation's tribute to its defenders of '17 and '18.

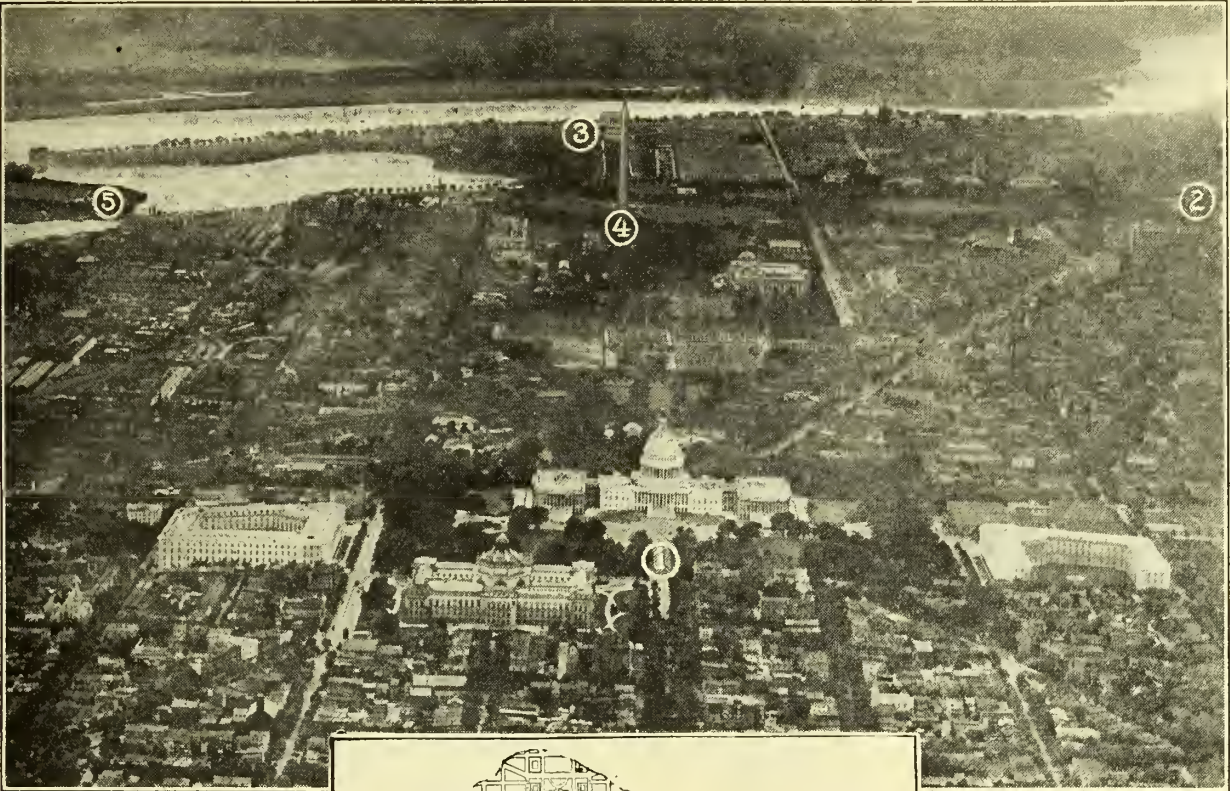
The matter is in the hands of Congress, which has the advice of the National Commission of Fine Arts, which is shaping its ends so that built into this eventual national memorial shall be the sincerest inspiration, the noblest art, the most masterful execution with which it is possible for a generation to endow bronze and stone. We have progressed thus far from the wooden billboard of the painter and the carpenter.

It is the idea of the Commission that the memorial shall be in the national capital on a location approved for memorial purposes by George Washington. The Commission intends that this

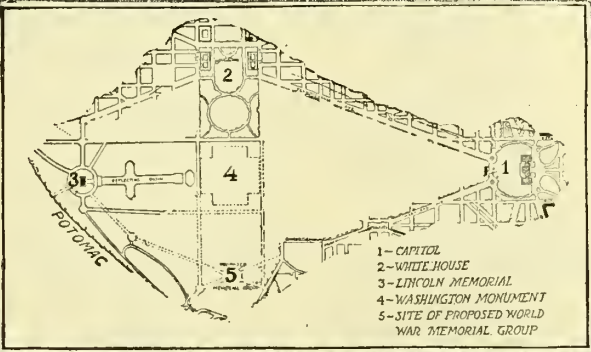
and was wounded and captured during the war. After Yorktown he decided to make America his home. George Washington took a deep interest in the city which was to bear his name and after the preliminary surveys had been made he went over the ground with L'Enfant, and together they located the Capitol and White House and their connecting parkway.

L'Enfant projected in that wilderness a city which could expand to accommodate a population of 1,000,000 without derangement of plan. As a note on the original map informs us he "carefully selected the sites of the grand edifices where they would command the greatest prospect and be susceptible of the greatest improvement." By his design Washington was to have two dominant features—the "Congress House" or Capitol and the "President's House." The Capitol was located on a gentle knoll in the center of converging avenues affording sixteen vistas as one approaches from different directions. Seven views were planned for the White House. A broad connecting thoroughfare was provided which has become Pennsylvania Avenue. In addition there was a link of parkway L'Enfant called the Mall, which was to be bordered by homes of the ambassadors. Other "grand edifices for the

(Continued on page 28)



How the proposed National World War Memorial would harmonize with the original plan of the city of Washington: (1) The Capitol, (2) the White House, (3) the Lincoln



Memorial, (4) the Washington Monument, (5) proposed site of the National World War Memorial. When constructed, this memorial will complete the kite-shaped figure



U. S. Air Service photos.

EDITORIAL

Elementary Arithmetic

When the hospitalization plan of the Government for the care of the ex-service men shall have been completed as now contemplated—and which is being hurried to early completion—it will represent in all the departments a total expenditure of approximately \$800,000,000.—*From a statement by Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer published in the Congressional Record of July 27, 1922.*

CAUGHT in the act of holding up the completion of urgently-needed new hospitals for service men, General Sawyer continues to wriggle in an effort at self-justification. The quotation above is only one example of the many statements he has made in his floundering effort to convince the people of this country that the mental hospitals he is holding up are not needed and that he, General Sawyer, the taxpayers' friend, is preventing the Government from indulging in foolish sentiment and wasteful prodigality toward the disabled service man.

General Sawyer states vaguely that the hospitalization plan of the Government will represent in all departments a total expenditure of approximately \$800,000,000. To show how much reliance may be placed in these figures, there is given below the actual record of hospital construction appropriations by Congress since the Armistice, in figures supplied by the United States Veterans Bureau on August 3, 1922:

Appropriations for Hospital Construction:

Public Act 326, March 3, 1919.....	\$ 8,840,000
Deficiency Act, March 6, 1920.....	900,000
Sundry Civil Act, June 5, 1920.....	295,000
Public Act 389, 66th Congress.....	300,000
First Langley Bill, Spring 1921.....	18,600,000
Second Langley Bill, Spring 1922.....	17,000,000
Public Act 18, 67th Congress.....	750,000
Reimbursement account rentals at Perryville, Md., Hospital.....	62,219.87

Total.....\$46,747,219.87

Appropriations Medical and Hospital Services, United States Veterans Bureau:

Soldiers' Homes.....	\$ 3,809,863.61
War Department.....	1,222,987.76
Navy Department.....	35,000.00
U. S. V. B. and Public Health Service.....	2,008,203.79

Total.....\$ 7,076,055.16

GRAND TOTAL.....\$53,823,275.03

The above tables prove that since the ending of a war which cost the United States approximately forty billion dollars, our Government has appropriated exactly \$53,823,275.03 for hospital construction, little more than the cost of a first-class modern battleship. The Government which spent billions unsparingly to win the war has grudgingly doled out dollars to provide hospital facilities for only two thirds of the disabled service men requiring hospital care and treatment. As the result of that parsimonious policy, only 18,319 service-men patients were able to find accommodations in government hospitals at the moment General Sawyer was making his defense in the *Congressional Record*. At that moment, due to that same parsimonious policy, more than 9,000 service men, unable to find accommodations in government hospitals, were being farmed out to private contract institutions and state insane asylums.

The American Legion urges with determination the completion of a hospital building program which will enable the Government to take the 9,000 disabled men, mostly mental and nervous cases requiring the best expert treatment, from the contract hospitals and place them in scientifically-operated government hospitals. Only when that has been done will the Government be able to say it has performed its duty. The Legion's differences with General Sawyer arise from his fundamental misconception of the situation and his insistence upon a continued dilatory policy which is preventing the construction of the needed mental hospitals and dooming many of the curable farmed-out mental patients to permanent mental darkness.

At this writing President Harding has before him a request from A. A. Sprague, chairman of the Legion's National Rehabilitation Committee, that he appoint a committee of physicians to pass upon the merits of Dr. Sawyer's point of view on new hospital construction and the Legion's. • It is a reasonable and fair proposal, and one which, it is to be hoped, will have been acted upon by the time this is read.

Less Haste and More Art

THE echo of scraping trowels and ringing chisels resounds throughout the land as America, with characteristic Yankee enterprise, hustles to put up its required quota of World War monuments, get the job finished and turn to something else. Such zeal is commendable, but the "art" it is producing is not. Frequently it is awful.

With the prodigious total of four thousand memorials built or building, with towns, cities and States busy with the matter, speculation is naturally active as to what the Federal Government plans to do in the way of a tribute to its defenders of 1917 and 1918. What it is doing is told on another page, and to this the Weekly invites the thoughtful consideration of all who have any part or influence in the building of a monument.

A nobler conception for a national World War memorial than that proposed by the National Commission of Fine Arts would be difficult to imagine. It proposes a shrine at the national capital which shall stand on equal terms with the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument, and which in an artistic scheme shall complement the Capitol and the White House. But it does not propose this tomorrow, or even the first of next week.

Practical no less than artistic considerations demand that the project be not rushed to completion—which is one reason why the Legion is firmly opposed to the so-called "George Washington Victory Memorial" planned for the city of Washington. The disabled, the unemployed, the economically handicapped must come first, the Legion declared at its Kansas City convention in announcing its opposition to this enterprise.

But this is not the only reason for opposing the project. The proposal is years old, and had gained some headway before the World War began. The World War, happening along in the middle of things, has been lugged in as an afterthought. The "George Washington Victory Memorial" is an attempt to kill two birds with one stone.

Washington's memory is fittingly preserved in the beautiful city which bears his name and in the towering shaft that dominates it. Across the Potomac in Alexandria the Masonic order will erect still another imposing Washington memorial. Washington himself, could he bear witness, would be the first to protest against the mistaken homage of a "George Washington Victory Memorial."

America's 150th Birthday Party

NOT many of America's bright young men have the remotest personal recollection of the centennial exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876—a good many of us, in fact, must plead not guilty on the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1892. But the 150th anniversary of America's birth—to put it in one mouth-filling word, sesquicentennial—for which Philadelphia is now preparing, will not find us so unprepared.

To us, as Legionnaires, the event will be of particular importance. The Legion has already gone on record as being favorably disposed toward holding its Eighth National Convention in Philadelphia in connection with the sesquicentennial celebration. On top of this, Past National Commander Franklin D'Olier has just been elected head of the exposition committee, and the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, commenting on his choice, says:

If his selection shall make an appeal to The American Legion, as a national organization, to improve the opportunity to make this exposition a complement to their achievement for the United States in the field of arms, he will be able to start for his goal with an enormous stride.

That Mr. D'Olier's selection will make just such an appeal is beyond question. "Philadelphia, 1926," is an appointment which every Legionnaire should forthwith write down in his book of engagements.

The Nation's Press Responds

Newspapers the Country Over Take Up the Demand for More Government Hospitals

WHEN A. A. Sprague, Chairman of The American Legion's National Rehabilitation Committee, charged in open letters that Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, President Harding's personal physician and the Chief Co-ordinator of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, was responsible for holding up the plans for urgently-needed mental hospitals, the country was startled.

The nation's newspapers had assumed that the provisions of the \$17,000,000 hospital construction bill passed last spring were being carried out. Chairman Sprague's warning that the completion of the mental hospitals was being jeopardized by the personal prejudices of General Sawyer evoked indignant comments from the editorial spokesmen of public sentiment in towns and cities in all sections of the country. The tone of the newspaper comments on General Sawyer's efforts to hold up the program prepared by the leading experts in the care and treatment of neuro-psychiatric diseases carries the conviction that the Legion may expect solid public support in its fight to save the five thousand mentally-disabled men still in contract hospitals.

The accompanying quotations from American newspapers are examples of the sentiment generally expressed.

Chicago Tribune.—Politics have had too much to do with the treatment of our sick and wounded soldiers. If it had not been for the Legion the situation would have been worse than it is. The hospitalization protest carries the feeling of the American people with it. Let no one at Washington doubt that. The Legion is not acting on impulse. Its hospitalization committee, made up of intelligent, disinterested men who saw service and know what war does to men, has taken the best expert advice in the country. Its demands should be given heed at once.

Troy (N. Y.) Record.—Every American who appreciates the services these men performed during the war will say Amen! to Colonel Sprague's words.

Chicago Post.—Gen. Sawyer replies to Col. Sprague in a letter which fails to convince us that his obstructive position is well and wisely taken. There is no room for argument over the right of every injured ex-service man to have the most efficient care it is possible for the wealth and skill of America to give him. Every penny thus saved is an eternal disgrace to us.

Chicago Journal.—Col. Sprague has flut-

tered the chair-warmers in Washington by his demand for decent treatment of broken soldiers. But in order to accomplish the task of securing justice for service men, he will have to follow through. Only by convincing Congress and the Administration that it is easier to give the American Legion what it wants than to stand the Legion's attacks will anything be accomplished. The nation's record in dealing with the men who wore its uniform in the

capacity. If Gen. Sawyer cannot reconcile his Marion ideas of thrift with the necessity for haste in this matter, he would better heed Col. Sprague's admonition and step aside.

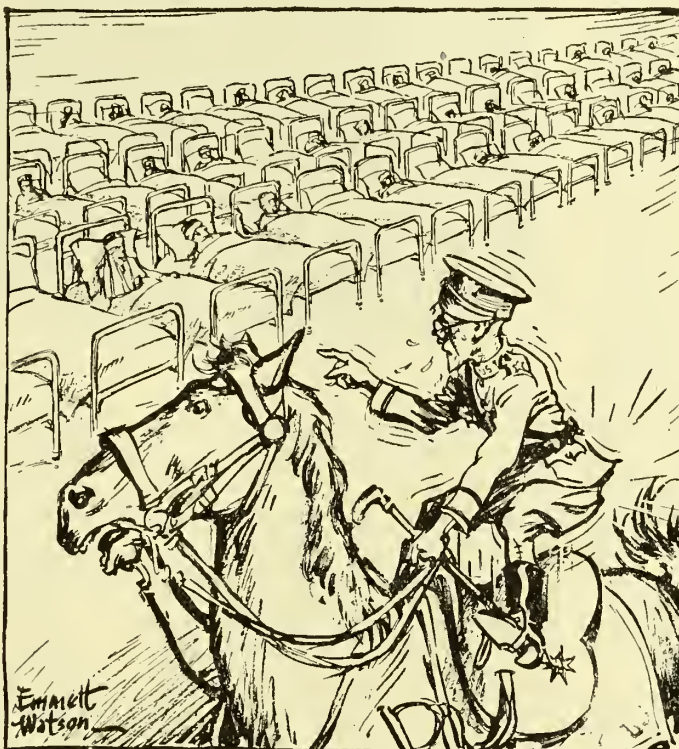
St. Louis Star.—Justice and humanity demand that these men be given every possible aid to regain their health.

Muscatine (Ia.) Journal.—When President Harding called Charles E. Sawyer, his family physician, to Washington and made him a brigadier-general so that he could look after the President's health, people thought nothing of it, except to chuckle, perhaps, at the idea of this small-town doctor wearing the uniform of a service in which he had never spent a day and about which he knew nothing. But the President didn't stop there. He put General Sawyer at the head of the central board of hospitalization for disabled ex-service men, apparently not realizing just what would be demanded of the man who filled that position. The rehabilitation director of the American Legion, whose only task is to aid the wounded veterans back to health, has opened war on the genial doctor, voicing the opinion that he is not capable of directing so vast an undertaking. Director Forbes of the Veterans' Bureau has protested against the contract system. Yet the head of the hospitalization service calmly reports that everything is lovely and all serene when practically every other agency having contact with the situation reports just the opposite.

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

—This provincial pill dispenser (Gen. Sawyer) who hardly knew how to return a salute at the time he was made a brigadier-general over the heads of many trained men in the medical branch of the government service has come into collision with Col. A. A. Sprague, chairman of the American Legion's rehabilitation committee. The general is quoted as having said that the public demand for justice to the disabled soldiers was largely sentimental at first, but that now "few are there, indeed, who have particular concern." And we must agree with the Legion that it is a false indictment against the American people to say that they have no concern for the men who have been incapacitated mentally and physically in the defense of the nation. Furthermore, it will appear to the majority of loyal citizens that there can be no question of waste as long as there is a single one of the disabled men who is not receiving the best possible care.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.—Great irritation and impatience must be confessed because this urgent problem is no nearer a solution than it was many months ago. The need for a new initiative somewhere and for a new vigor in execution was apparent throughout 1921. The same need exists now in magnified urgency.



"ONE, TWO, SIX—"

last war is little less than sickening to the thoughtful, candid patriot. Men who fought in the Argonne have slept on park benches while war profiteers and grafters have been riding in limousines. Broken men, their nerves shattered and minds weakened by the terrific shocks and strains of modern war, have been shunted back and forth, treated as pawns in the game of politics rather than as preferred creditors of the nation.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.—Gen. Sawyer's mistake is rather of omission than of commission, that of failure to comprehend the nature of the problem and the tremendous changes that have been effected in medical science during and since the war. He has permitted a monetary consideration to carry weight in a matter where it should be subordinated to the best care that medical science can provide.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.—The general's reply that "because we have money is no sign we should waste it," and "we must be careful in the disposition of it," is hollow and pointless. More, it bears out precisely Col. Sprague's description of the general's

As the Public Sees the Legion

By Georges D. Romeike

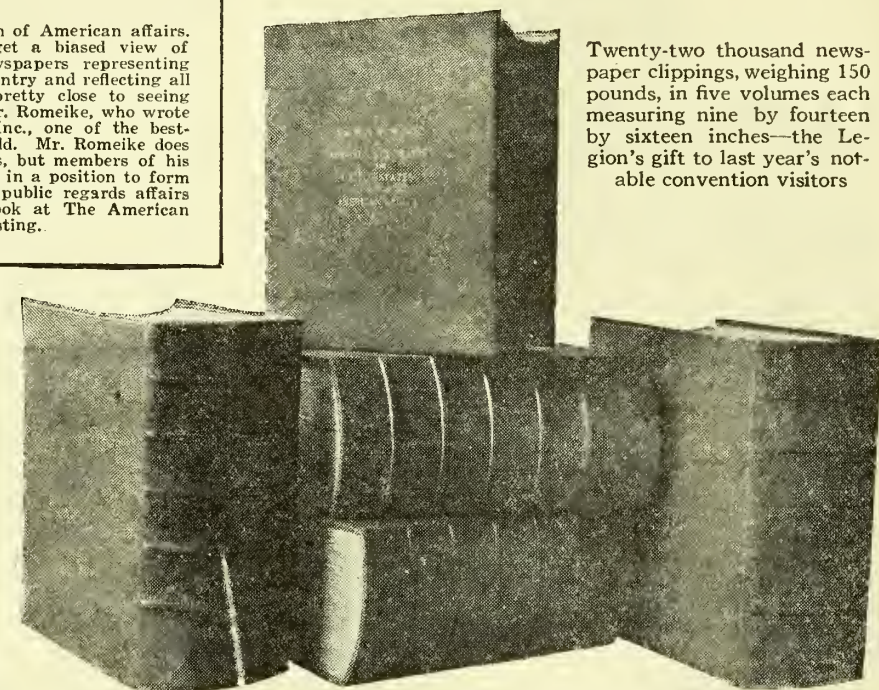
THE American press is the truest reflection of American affairs. A man may read one newspaper and get a biased view of things, but no man can read 2,000 newspapers representing every State and almost every locality in the country and reflecting all shades of editorial opinion without coming pretty close to seeing things as the country sees them as a whole. Mr. Romeike, who wrote this article, is president of Henry Romeike, Inc., one of the best-known newspaper clipping bureaus in the world. Mr. Romeike does not personally each day read 2,000 newspapers, but members of his staff do, and from their reports Mr. Romeike is in a position to form an accurate and detached opinion of how the public regards affairs and individuals. We asked him to take a look at The American Legion. He did, and what he writes is interesting.

HOW widely are you known? If your name were mentioned before a gathering of Americans anywhere—a Legion post in Aroostook County, Maine, the Thursday Ladies' Bridge Club of Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, or Local No. 2 of the Gravel Roofers' Union, San Diego, Cal.—how many present could say, "Certainly, I've heard of him"? Not many. But don't be crestfallen or cast down. There are others in the same boat—many others. In point of fact, the average American stands about two chances in a million of achieving national fame or identity. Of the 110,000,000 people in the United States not more than 220 are at this moment nationally known, like, say, President Harding, Mary Pickford, General Pershing, Babe Ruth or Henry Ford.

Who is Secretary of the Interior? Who is governor of Kentucky? The ranking officer of the Navy? President of Yale? Of Sears-Roebuck and Company? Of the Santa Fe, our longest railroad? Possibly you can answer these questions. If so, you can do more than most people can, yet each individual concerned is a very distinguished personage. Who is National Commander of The American Legion? But I forgot I was addressing a Legion audience. Of course you know. But how many others do?

Well, a good many. The National Commander of The American Legion is better known than any of the people referred to in the questions asked in the preceding paragraph. He is one of the two-in-a-million, one of our figures really in the national public eye. He is probably known to more people than most of the women standing highest on the various lists of America's Twelve Most Famous Women which so many feminists have been compiling of late. He is better known than most of our high officials of the Government. But he is not so well known as a certain manufacturer of chewing gum, several baseball players, prize fighters, statesmen, financiers, actors and actresses (movie and otherwise), and at least one inventor. Fame is a versatile thing.

I happen to know these things because it is my business to know them. The statements I have made are not guesses, but facts which can be proved by statistics—statistics based on newspaper clippings. Knowledge is spread, people and things become known, from what other people read, see and hear, but principally by what they read. And



Twenty-two thousand newspaper clippings, weighing 150 pounds, in five volumes each measuring nine by fourteen by sixteen inches—the Legion's gift to last year's notable convention visitors

the most widely-read thing in the United States is the newspaper. There are more than 20,000 of them. Thus, when we find that by a month-to-month average a certain person is receiving so many columns of newspaper mention the country over, we know to what extent he is known to others.

Why do people and organizations get mentioned in the newspapers, and thus become well known? Simply because what they say or do interests others or has some bearing on their lives. What you see in the papers is there because most of that paper's readers want it there. By no other policy can a newspaper be successful and continue to exist.

The American Legion, although the youngest of our great national organizations, is one of the best known. The others who rank highest in point of newspaper mention are the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Y. W. C. A. and the Salvation Army.

The Legion was born with a great publicity heritage. When the war ended the two best-known organizations in the country were the Army and the Navy. As they disbanded, public interest followed the men who made them. What did these men do? They joined The American Legion, and—while your membership figures are unfamiliar to me—enough of them joined to make the word Legion synonymous with veteran, just as Volstead is synonymous with prohibition and Rockefeller with Standard Oil. But that isn't what has kept the Legion before the public. It has been kept there because its leaders have been outstanding personalities and its activities have been of public interest.

For a generation the most widely-known conventions in America were the national conventions of the two principal political parties, held every four years. Organizations and movements came and went but their national gatherings never got an amount of newspaper space that would compare with that given the conventions which met to select men who successively became our "next presidents." The Legion has smashed this precedent. Your last convention at Kansas City received more newspaper space than any other similar gathering in America. It ran a close second to a national political convention. A high mark was set up, and you probably know better than I do the prospects of exceeding it in future conventions. I may say, however, that items bearing on your meeting in New Orleans next fall already are appearing in the papers.

The distinguished foreign visitors who came to the United States last year as the guests of the Legion helped your convention publicity and helped impress the Legion on the public mind. Marshal Foch received more publicity than any foreign visitor who ever set foot on United States soil, and this goes back to the visit of the future King Edward VII in the 60's. Our clipping bureau collected one hundred and fifty pounds of clippings on the Legion's guests from only 2,000 principal newspapers. We just took the cream. Few Americans traveling abroad received the publicity that followed the Legion party headed by National Commander Emery which went to France last summer. It ranked probably next to President Wilson's triumphal tour after the Armistice.

(Continued on page 27)

Keeping Step With the Legion



Don't Shoot the Works

A FELLOW who's willing to gamble his life generally doesn't hesitate to lay a neat two bits on a thousand-to-one chance at a Flivver. Come to think of it, we've seen fellows who answer the specifications lay considerably more than two bits on chances of various kinds—not always flivvers. War and Navy department records would probably show that while three hundred and four men got through the war without learning to smoke, only twenty-six got through without taking at least one pot shot at Big Dick from Boston.

That's probably the reason why National Headquarters inserted the following in a recent news-letter to department adjutants:

Your attention is invited to the fact that the conducting of a lottery or the selling of tickets for lotteries is contrary to law. In practically every state of the Union, either by statute or constitution, lotteries are declared to be illegal. Federal law prohibits the sending of lottery tickets through the mail or interstate commerce. Penalties are provided for violation of these statutes, and by many such statutes the violation is made a felony. It is suggested that all posts be advised of this fact and directed to have no connection with any form of lottery. Practically every suggestion of avoiding these statutes . . . is clearly within the prohibition of the law and involves a scheme which has already been considered by the courts.

An All-Legion Reel

THERE'S money in the movies, as Charlie Chaplin would probably tell us if we asked him. We intend, however, neither to interview Charlie nor to plant any hopes in the bosoms of aspiring young scenario writers, but to pass on to our fellow members a movie plan that is working in Nebraska. Listen to Department Adjutant Frank B. O'Connell:

We conceived the idea that a motion picture of the state convention would not only help to draw delegates and visitors but would be of value to post activities work during the winter. The department was very short of funds last year and I felt that it would be impossible to ask our executive committee for any money along this line. Therefore we worked the matter out in the way of forming a little film stock company. I found that I could get the film made by the conservation and survey department of the State University of Nebraska for \$100. Therefore I wrote to the

posts in this department and told them that the first ten posts sending in \$10 would be stockholders in this film company and would have the option of getting it for their post before all other posts and without any further charge.

Within a few days we had the necessary \$100 and the film was made. In order to make it interesting we worked out a few extra scenes. We put on a contest and had the delegates choose the homeliest veteran at the convention, and the post which was host to the convention choose the prettiest girl from its city. This was a very popular stunt and caused a great deal of merriment, and we then filmed the veteran and the pretty girl. Our convention set a week in February as "Respect the Flag Week," and after the convention was over I worked out scenes showing how the flag should be hung, how a civilian should uncover when the flag passed, how a soldier should salute the flag, etc. Our film is one reel in length.

I might add that we are now sending this film out to our posts together with five reels of war pictures on the basis of 70 percent profit to the post and 30 percent to the department. We find that it is quite a good little money earner.

While we were copying Adjutant

O'Connell's letter we were mulling over in our head the possibility of building a joke on the fact that if the Pennsylvania Legion got out a reel with some ex-M.P.'s in it we could refer to them as Keystone cops, and thinking that Nebraska might have some appropriate nickname on which this jest might be saddled, we asked two of our brother editors what it was. They answered, in one voice, "Gopher State." We have taken the law out of the hands of Department Commander Van Dyke of Minnesota and ruled that if these two editors ever cross the boundary of Minnesota, or of Nebraska either, they must do so on their hands and knees.

What to Do and How to Do It

EARLY last year at the request of National Headquarters, Community Service, Inc., issued a handbook entitled "The American Legion, A Community Asset," which contained a fund of good suggestions of community activities for posts. Distribution was made to all organized posts and its value was promptly recognized. The supply of these handbooks being exhausted, Community Service, Inc., has provided the Legion with Book II, an amplified edition of the first handbook. These are now being distributed through department headquarters to all posts and units. If your post or unit fails to get its copy, you need only write your department adjutant or secretary to have the deficiency filled up.

An idea of the value of this handbook to post or unit officers or to the members of the activities committees may be gained from the following brief summary of some of the subjects covered: playgrounds, athletics, rifle clubs, summer and winter sports, programs for convalescent buddies, dramatic and musical activities, community health and civic improvement, memorials, educational and citizenship activities and boys' and girls' clubs. A special chapter is devoted entirely to the Auxiliary.

Can You Beat It?

THE United Railways of Baltimore recently gave the Executive Committee, Department of Maryland, a special car to Bay Shore Park, where the committee had a swim and a sea-food supper. Department Commander A. W. W. Woodcock had promised to attend a meeting of Blue and Gray Post at Fort McHenry that night, however, and it was found necessary to hold a business meeting of the committee on the car.

Department Adjutant Alfred T. Truitt wrote us about the occurrence,

Legion Calendar

Membership Contest

Eight days to go. The last day may decide the winner. The prizes total \$1,385, to be divided among Legionnaires and members of the Auxiliary.

Essay Contest

Every teacher in your community should be preparing for the announcement of The American Legion National Essay Contest before the children of her classes on the day school opens. County and municipality school superintendents are helping.

Labor Day

If organized labor has plans for Monday, September 7th, perhaps the plans include your Legion post. Anyway, it might be worth while to find out what's doing then.

Indoor Stuff

Fall is coming, and with it indoor Legion activities will begin to sprout. But don't forget that summer isn't over, and it's not too late for a field meet which may put somebody in your post in the Legion National Athletic meet at New Orleans in October.

saying he thought the meeting one of the oddest ever held in the history of the Legion. He's probably right. Incidentally, his letter brings up the thought that the Legion is decidedly unconventional; it never seems to give a hang when or where it does things, just so long as things are done.

Cheating

THE American Legion Emblem is protected by copyright and by legislation in most of the states against unlawful use. The very name of The American Legion, having been incorporated by act of Congress, is sacred to the legal uses of the organization. Which are a few of the reasons why Barbour County Post of Philippi, West Virginia, went up in the air recently and came down with a bang and a resolution directed at a past post commander.

The past post commander had used the post stationery (or similar stationery, purporting to be that of the post) to further the political candidacy of a man who, while supporting the legislative aims of the Legion, nevertheless could not be backed by the Legion as a unit for any office without violating one of the cardinal principles of Legionism.

Let Barbour Post speak for itself:

Be it therefore resolved, that we most heartily condemn the use of such purported stationery for such political purpose and hereby disclaim any connection, knowledge and authorization of said circular letter which has been sent broadcast over West Virginia for political purposes.

That's strong enough. It tells West Virginia and the rest of the World that the Legion is non-political. It defends the Legion name against the calumnies of those who might be misled by a single instance of political activity which was the fault of one Legionnaire, not of a post.

The worst of the Philippi case is that it is not isolated. Only the other day a newspaperman, a friend of ours, was telling about a scandal he'd recently investigated. A certain ex-star of the movies—whose military—or naval—record was questionable, had sought character endorsement from a high ranker. The endorsement had been made, in the form of a letter—on American Legion stationery. Our newspaperman friend, being himself a Legionnaire, was indignant. He came to us as an authority to see if the en-

dorsement could legally be made on Legion stationery. We aren't sure about the legal aspects of the case, but a canvass of some of our most judicial-minded Legion friends convinced us that the endorsement was not within the true spirit of Legionism, largely, they all said, because the Legion had no business overruling Navy Department rulings about character.

These are just two cases. Undoubtedly there are other instances where Legion stationery has been woefully misused, just as there are cases where the emblem has been worn by men with no right to it. Barbour County Post was quick to resent misrepresentation. Its action undoubtedly had beneficial results in Barbour County, and may be beneficial to other counties and posts.

The Bugler Makes a Comeback

THAT much maligned but necessary individual of service days, the bugler, has redeemed himself. Listen to what Post Commander Frank Hamilton of Braggs, Oklahoma, has to say:

If posts have a hard time in getting members to attend meetings, try this: After our post was organized we had one hundred percent attendance for about a month, then it began to fall off. Most of the absentees when questioned as to their non-attendance stated they had forgotten the meeting night. So I purchased a bugle for the post and on meeting nights blew "Assembly." The first night I tried it we had a good attendance and it has kept up. Several members remarked: "If I hadn't heard that ——— bugle, I'd have been A. W. O. L." They couldn't resist the old familiar call.

Mebbe the idea's worth a try. Of course, in larger communities you might have to use an amplifier to reach the town outskirts, or have the bugler do a Paul Revere through town on a bike or in an auto.

In Which We Get Mad

OUR middle name is Uplift—J. Uplift Keeping-Step, that's us. It's a secret, but we're trying to do our uplifting using our page as an exchange of ideas.

Just now, we're peevisish. How're we gonna uplift anybody if we don't get the ideas? We can't tell John J. Whoozus Post why Harold L. Hermswitch

Post keeps up 98 percent attendance at meetings unless the adjutant of Hermswitch Post lets us know about it. This is an appeal to the adjutant of Hermswitch Post, wherever it is, and to the adjutant of any other post that's adopted a good thing and isn't stingy.

Good Stuff

"EACH post should resolve itself to go on record to take a greater interest in civic affairs and help the welfare of its community. When any post has fulfilled its resolution that community will become a paradise to live in. When every post in the United States does likewise, then the United States will become a paradise."

Charles H. Van Cott, chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Hempstead (L. I.) Post, wrote us that. We're printing it because it's one of the best fifty-word sermons in Legionism we ever read.

Losers

IF National Adjutant Bolles can send us mail, we reckon some of you other fellows who have original ideas about the Legion can follow his example. What Mr. Bolles sent was good stuff, and we're going to tell about it for two reasons: 1—it points a pitfall a few posts may be able to avoid; 2—we think the example may bring in more mail of the same kind.

Mr. Bolles' mail consisted of correspondence between him and a post in—well, never mind where; it might have been in any state. The post had written that it had just put on a circus and that the circus had lost money—had lost \$3,000, to be exact. Mr. Bolles had replied, telling how another post had had almost an identical experience. Being unfamiliar with local conditions, he naturally wasn't able to tell how to get the money back.

In both cases, however, the thing that was lacking seems to have been attendance. Advertising was had in profusion. But attendance did not justify expenses. The only conclusion we can draw is that both circuses were too pretentious. And also, it rained all the time one of them was running. From which we feel called upon to draw a moral. Here it is:

Never bite off more than you are sure you can chew.

When Tom Blew Taps

By Charles Nicholls Webb

When Tom blew Taps you wouldn't hear
A voice—the melody, so clear,
So sweet, and good, and far away
Would make us feel we ought to pray;
In our old outfit all the men—
No, they weren't saints, but somehow, then,
They'd quit their kiddin' and lie still
While Tom's notes from the Halfmile Hill
Came floatin' sweetly through the night.
Old Buck, whose cot was on my right,
Would whisper, "That's the proper way
To finish out a soldier's day,"
When Tom blew Taps.

When Tom blew Taps two days ago
We stood there in an awkward row;
Some wore their civvies, some O. D.,
And some the blue. It seemed to me
Taps sounded better than before
In camp; perhaps a trifle more
Significant—the clear, sweet notes
Brought tears, and lumps came in our throats;
We stood right still till Tom got through,
Then left the churchyard, two by two;
Perhaps Buck knew—well, anyway,
It rounded out a soldier's day
When Tom blew Taps.

The Week-End Expeditionary Force

By Wallgren



REVEILLE -

K.O.P.



ROLL PACKS - (FULL EQUIPMENT)

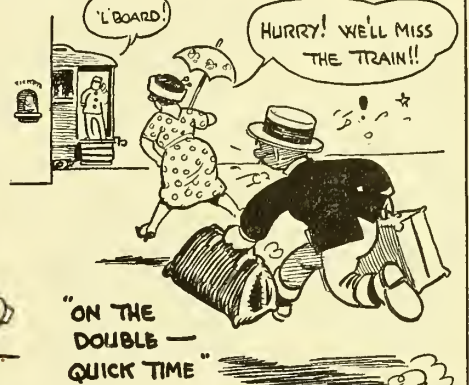


INSPECTION

TRAVEL ORDERS -



FORCED MARCH



"ON THE DOUBLE - QUICK TIME"

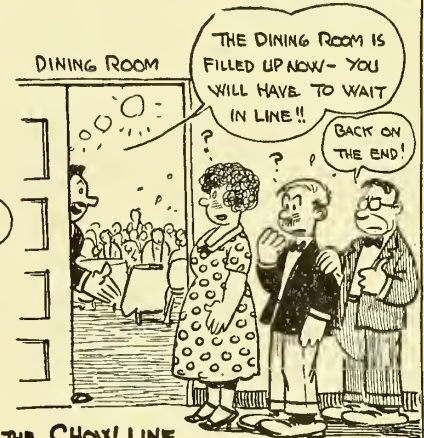


HOMMES 40 - CHEVAUX 8

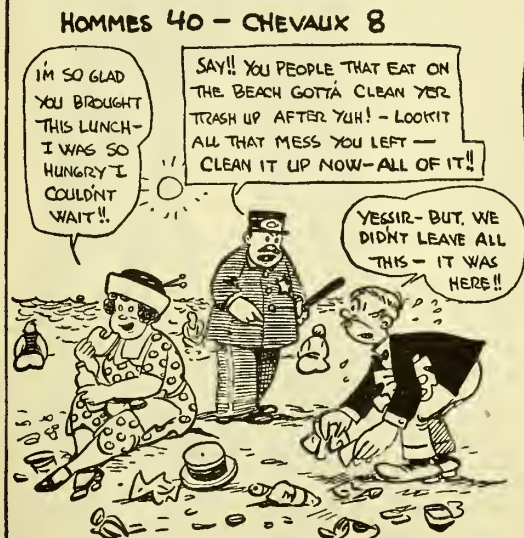
HIKE - HEAVY MARCHING ORDER



BILLETED - INSPECTION QUARTERS



THE CHOW LINE



EMERGENCY RATIONS - M.P. - POLICE DETAIL



RESTRICTED TO QUARTERS - RECALL - TAPS -



LIBERTY PARTY - A.W.O.L. - S.O.L.

Your Post and Your Town

(Continued from page 7)

About the first of February, this year, the business section of El Dorado was threatened with destruction by fire, which soon was under control of the local fire department with the aid of Legion men. But this was only the beginning of a series of fires, the result, it was learned, of a well planned scheme of incendiarism. The post volunteered its services to the chief of police, who immediately distributed two hundred members throughout the city on patrol duty. One of the fire bugs was captured by a member of the post while in the act of setting fire to a business building.

In March, the post started a movement for a first-class city baseball club. It built the ball park and enlisted the assistance of a former big league manager in giving the city the best team in southern Arkansas.

In June the post and its Auxiliary unit started a cemetery association. There had been no such association, the cemeteries had been allowed to grow up in weeds and grass. That condition is improving. On the third day of June, the post started a movement to develop a city band. The post is fostering the raising of funds. Incidentally, if you wonder if these unselfish activities pay, I may add that early last year our post had a membership of 75. July 1 of this year, our membership was 608. We are still growing both in number and reputation.—CLAUDE B. CRUMPLER, *Adjutant, Roy Kinard Post, El Dorado, Ark.*

Good Roads—Free

COLBURN POST of Sanborn, Minnesota, tried to show its community spirit by hauling about 75 loads of gravel to cover the road in the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Park.

This beauty spot of some 12 acres was purchased with the memorial fund raised by the citizens of Sanborn during the World War and the park was dedicated to the local post.—W. D. YAEGER, *Adjutant, Colburn Post No. 286, Sanborn, Minnesota.*

Getting Back a Library

OUR town council got into financial difficulties last year and had to close the library for lack of funds. New funds were available January 1, but the library was not opened till the Legion had the council appoint two of our men on the Library Board. The Legion men with the help of the Auxiliary members and some teachers not eligible to membership cleaned up the place and catalogued the books. The Legion has secured the donation of about 250 books from a couple of larger libraries.

Our Auxiliary pulled off a tag day which netted \$70 to be used for playground apparatus at our two schools. The School Board donated an equal amount. With this money each school was furnished with a volley ball, three indoor balls and bats, four swings and three turning bars. The swings are in use from 6 a. m. till 1 p. m.

The Legion took up a subscription among the merchants and raised over

\$80 to buy uniforms for the high school ball team.

The boy scout troop is in the process of forming.

Besides intending to erect a clubhouse in the next year or so, which will fulfill the need of the town for a good dance floor and community hall, we have in mind the idea of trying to make a parking about fifteen feet wide, planting a tree in it for every man who served in the war, down the center of our three principal streets which now are really too wide.—R. K. SONNEMANN, *Adjutant, Joe E. Gavalir Post, Cle Elum, Wash.*

Keeping the Watch Again

RECENTLY when yeggs burned a hole through the vault door of our local bank, but were foiled in their attempt at robbery, the contents of the vault and safety deposit boxes containing thousands of dollars' worth of bonds and securities were exposed to view for nearly two weeks until a new and stronger door could be secured. As it was necessary to maintain a constant guard at night, our post accepted the responsibility and nearby members willingly did their bit through the "weary watches of the night."—NEILE STINEBAUGH, *Past Commander, Wade Benfer Post, Republic, Ohio.*

The Life of the Town

DONALDSON-WALKER Post believes in community co-operation, and has proved this by its activities in civic affairs.

The post has been very active in the schools. We have sent speakers to the different schools here several times to talk to them on Americanism and the need of education in the upbuild of our Government. The post also took an active part in voting bonds for a new high school building which is now under construction.

The city needed a park badly and this spring the different clubs got together and built a park and furnished it for a playground for the kiddies. The Legion contributed a great deal to this.

The city had no band, the Legion has organized a thirty-piece band which gives weekly concerts free.

We have an employment bureau to look after the employment of all ex-service men, but as there is no other employment bureau here we have taken the job of looking after anyone that applies for work. Through our co-operation with different enterprises here we have been able to keep all our Legion men at work most all the time.

We have taken as our motto, *service; to our buddies and our community.*—W. A. WEST, *Adjutant, Donaldson-Walker Post, Cushing, Okla.*

The Roll of Honor Trees

FOR some time the American Forestry Association of Washington, D. C., has been registering memorial trees, offering a permanent record of trees dedicated to men and women of America, particularly to men who died in the service during the World War. When Vincent B. Costello Post of Washington decided to register the 532 trees planted on Sixteenth Street, from Upshur Street to Alaska Avenue, well past the Walter Reed Hospital, it ran into the difficulty of registering all the trees on one sheet. However, that difficulty was overcome by the simple expedient of getting this ten-foot-long roll of paper. The tree for Costello is No. 101. Each of the trees is marked with a bronze plate set in concrete at the base of the tree and each Memorial Day the trees are decorated. Besides the Sixteenth Street memorials, thousands of trees in other parts of the country are also being registered with the association. All that is necessary to secure such registration is to file with the American Forestry Association a list of any memorial trees which may be planted. The association will record the name of the man or woman for whom the tree is memorialized, with facts regarding the variety of tree and its location.



Vincent B. Costello Post of Washington, D. C., filed this record list of memorial trees with the American Forestry Association

WITH THE AUXILIARY

Second National Convention

THE call for the Second National Convention of The American Legion Auxiliary has been issued from National Headquarters.

The Time—October 16 to 20, 1922.

The Place—New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Girls—Nine hundred delegates, alternates and national officers.

Convention headquarters will be in the Bienville Hotel. This will be the official all-woman's hotel of the convention, and mere man will only cross its threshold as a visitor. Women whose men folk will be in attendance at The American Legion Fourth National Convention will have to settle in family conference whether they will stop in the Adamless Eden, but they are urged to do so for convenience sake. Reduced rates will be in effect. Reservations should be made through department secretaries before September 16th.

Reduced railroad rates have been requested and it is expected will be available to all members of the Auxiliary. Headquarters will be opened October 12th; the Credentials Committee will meet October 15th, and the National Executive Committee October 14th.

Each State will bring its prettiest girl as a page, and in addition fifty of the famed beauties of Louisiana will serve in this capacity. An elaborate States' dinner will be a feature, each State having its own table and vying with the others in brilliance of decorations and attendance.

Business before the convention will include consideration of amendments to the National Constitution, adoption of national by-laws, election of national officers, receiving reports of national standing committees and departments.

Kansas World War History

THE Kansas Historical Society will devote Volume 3 of its series of publications to a memorial to the men and women who lost their lives in the World War. A biography and photograph will be printed of each of the gold star men and women. The American Legion Auxiliary, Kansas Department, is co-operating in obtaining the records. Each unit has an historian whose duty it is to gather data about the war dead in her districts, this being a part of the national work of the Auxiliary.

Baby Dresses

A PURELY feminine task to which the women of the Auxiliary have turned is the making of layettes for infants. With the shifting of soldiers' families, incident to hospitalization and enrollment in schools for rehabilitation, the families of the veterans have been great sufferers. The Auxiliary has adopted a nation-wide plan providing that the unit at the veterans' entraining point notify the unit at his destination, so that his family will be in the midst of friends. Care of prospective mothers immediately became a problem,

and the units folded away pajama patterns for a time and started making baby dresses. Complete outfits were given each new junior legionnaire or baby auxiliary member. Units distant from hospital and rehabilitation centers were asked to co-operate and immediately turned their sewing bees to making tiny garments.

Auxiliary Handbook

A PERMANENT handbook has been issued by National Headquarters of The American Legion Auxiliary for the use of units. It contains, in its thirty pages, a history of the Auxiliary, its constitution, eligibility decisions, suggested order of business for units, and duties and powers of the unit organizations.

It outlines unit activities, scope of the various committees, the etiquette of the flag, and formation of citizenship clubs.

Copies of the book have been put into the hands of unit officers.

Helping Buddy in the Barrel

OCCASIONALLY we have heard the charge that we were not readers of the Weekly. But listen to the plaint of a war veteran in one of the Western states, who drove by a Daughters of the American Revolution reception one afternoon to get Mrs. Hobart—a visitor there—to drive her to his mother's home where she was a guest.

"Let's hurry up and beat mother home," Mrs. Hobart relates he said, "if I don't get there first I'll lose out. You see this is the day The American Legion Weekly comes, and if mother gets hold of it—good night! I'll be lucky if I ever see it. When she gets it first—as she invariably does, unless I get a tremendous move on—I have to spend the remainder of the week trying to borrow it back."

In many towns where Mrs. Hobart inquired she found that the women were not subscribers, but relied on borrowing the magazine from their married sons or brothers, and she saw well-worn and much-thumbed copies which had been passed through several families. She reminded the Auxiliarians that they could send in their subscriptions through their unit secretaries.

The Weekly's complaint against us has been that we do not send in the little Buddy-in-a-Barrel coupons on the inside back cover page. Turn to this week's Buddy and see what's his trouble and help him out, and prove to the Advertising Manager the number of women readers he has.

Good-by Tradition

ALL of the jokes as old as Eve about the women talking too much are about to be refuted—at the States' banquet on Monday evening of the New Orleans Convention, October 16 to 20, of the American Legion Auxiliary, each department president will respond to a toast in twenty words. If all of the

forty-eight states and the guests are to get in a word edgewise, it was decided there must be a time limit—so now all that a Department President has to think about is how to compress in twenty words—count 'em—the year's work in her state.

Concerning War Orphans

HAVE we forgotten our war orphans? As long as seven years ago we had responded to the appeals for aid for European children, left fatherless by the war.

In our own country war orphans have been discussed but little, and that there should be many of these youngsters in orphan homes has been a fact hard for us to grasp. But on a recent visit to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home in Knightstown, Indiana, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, national president, found forty-seven tots of varying ages, from babies to fourteen-year-olds, whose fathers were World War veterans. This is but an indication of their numbers, and there must also be taken into account the needy children who live at home with their mothers who are war widows.

The plan for a census of orphans and adoption of them by Auxiliary units is very close to Mrs. Hobart's heart. It was approved by the recent National Executive Committee meeting. Mrs. Donald Macrae, Jr., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was named chairman of the committee, and members were Dr. Helen Hughes Heilscher, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Amos Norris and Mrs. Hobart.

An outline of the plan in a letter from Mrs. Macrae follows:

I shall ask the state chairman to have each unit in her state appoint a committee of three to make a survey of their town and immediate vicinity, to locate all of our needy orphans, and to list all that are in orphanages. This does not mean, of course, complete orphans only—a widow with children to support will receive our interest and aid. If a boy or girl is needed to help support the family, thereby keeping them out of school, our aim is to keep that child in school, and see that the family loses nothing by so doing—to make our auxiliary stand in the light of an interested and loving mother. We want first, if possible, to find a home for the child needing one—to see that children are placed in the state orphanages until such time as a home can be found, and to bend all our energies toward finding that home.

We will have children adopted also by units or by posts. I hope to have a definite report to make to the convention. The other members of this committee are women of much wisdom, and I feel we are made almost invincible by their interest and advice.

In your community you may know of children to whom the Auxiliary can become a sympathetic mother, in the broader sense, and this committee will add a very important link to the unit's humanitarian work.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

The Immigration Problem

To the Editor: Please accept my most hearty congratulations for your excellent editorial, "The Remedy," appearing in the July 28th issue. If there is one subject which arouses the fire of patriotism in the breast of a dyed-in-the-wool American it is that of immigration. Students of sociology, eugenics and political economy have recognized for years that we were performing a dangerous experiment by admitting a million aliens a year, as was being done before the war.

The melting pot is more a figure of speech than an actuality. If it exists its temperature is very low, far too low to melt away the racial differences and prejudices which theoretically are non-existent but which practically form a very effective bar to complete amalgamation of all elements of our citizenry. It would seem from recent events and facts revealed during the war that we are far from being the homogeneous mass of humanity we were accustomed to regard ourselves. A step toward curing some of our hyphenation is restriction of all immigration for a period even longer than five years.—J. MARION REED, *San Francisco, Cal.*

To the Editor: May I earnestly endorse your editorial, "The Remedy." Stop all immigration for a period of five years. This, if not the real solution, is about the best that can be applied.—WALTER A. NASON, *Dallas, Tex.*

To the Editor: I am in favor of keeping all immigrants out of this country for five years. As one boy expressed it to me, it seemed hard for his mother, who has lived forty or fifty years in this country, to see her son go out to try to get work and come back without it, and at the same time see factory heads hire foreigners who had been in this country only two weeks.—GEORGE H. SMITH, *Mishawaka, Ind.*

Veterans in the Senate

To the Editor: In the article on "The Rising Tide of Veteranism" in a recent issue you say that Senator Elkins of West Virginia is the "only World War veteran in the present Senate." This is an error. Senator Newberry of Michigan served as a lieutenant commander, U. S. N. R., from June 6, 1917, to January 9, 1919, according to the latest *Congressional Directory*.—J. G. D., *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

When Memories Were Young

To the Editor: On the front cover of the August 4th Weekly is the most striking picture I ever saw—that of the ex-soldier back at the old front looking over the ground where he once fought. After the war a buddy and myself explored most of the battlefields before we were ordered back to the States, and in the Argonne my buddy said the very same words that appear under the picture on the August 4th cover: "It was right around here." He had been gassed and shot through the right shoulder. When we came to this spot he wept like an infant.—T. R. BREWNER, *Shawneetown, Ill.*

An Unresponsive Link

To the Editor: Can't you do something through your valued paper to stop this chain-letter foolishness? I've got one. You know:

"Copy this out and send it to nine friends whom you wish good luck. This chain, started by an American officer, should go around the world. Do not break this chain

for whoever does will have bad luck. Do it within 24 hours, and before nine days you will have some great good fortune. Remember, if you believe it, it's so."

If you mention this stunt don't use my name—it might reflect on the "friend" who sent it to me.—LEGIONNAIRE, *Chicago, Ill.*

Legion Stock Companies

To the Editor: Why couldn't the Legion organize dramatic clubs? These could be divided on a department basis or into numbered companies, as "American Legion

dier's experience with M. V. Vibert of the Vibert Kennels, who gave the hospitalized buddy a free pup. My own experience with Mr. Vibert is identical with that of Mr. Buhen, the author of the previous letter, only I had hard luck and lost two dogs and these were replaced at no cost to me—and all because I had been in the service. If there were more like this man, who, to quote his letter to Mr. Buhen, "didn't wave as many flags around as some people, but did my bit in my own way," the lot of the ex-service man and the disabled would be an easier one.—R. M. IRETON, *Saginaw, Mich.*

More on the Covington

To the Editor: I was a seaman in the fourth division of the U. S. S. *Covington* when she was torpedoed July 1, 1918. We were a hundred miles off the coast of France, homeward bound. I was standing watch on the port side. She was hit square amidships on the port side, and I saw everything that happened. First there was a red rocket away off on the horizon; then I heard a lookout reporting the torpedo, but the crash left his report unfinished. As soon as the torpedo struck, the other transports were given the order "full speed ahead," and they were soon out of sight with seven of the eight destroyers, the U. S. S. *Smith* standing by. Six members of the *Covington's* crew were killed—three seamen and three firemen. There was one passenger aboard, Dr. Fulton of the Y. M. C. A.—J. A. RICE, *Covington, O.*

New Orleans Thought-Food

To the Editor: Two things I should like to see taken up at the New Orleans convention are these:

Pass a resolution asking Congress to make Memorial Day a day set aside in which to honor our dead, not to be commercialized. One day of the year ought to be set aside in memory of the departed who fought for their country. Let's have our auto races on some other day.

Pass a resolution that all school children be compelled to attend the public school and that no language but the English language be taught them.—NOEL JUVET, *Kulshan Post, Ferndale, Wash.*

Disabled Legislation

To the Editor: There has been quite a lot of talk lately about veteran legislation. In this connection there is the Fish Bill, raising the allowance for attendants for the totally helpless, and there are also H. R. 11194 and 11195, which have been with the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce since their reading in the House of Representatives on April 6, 1921. The Fish Bill was reported out and passed by Congress recently after being held by this same committee practically fifteen months.

All three of these bills are of considerable importance to the disabled, especially 11195, which would give the tuberculous and neurotic a definite rating for their disability, which is something that has not yet been given them by definite legislation. Further, this bill is important in that it places all men suffering from these diseases on a definite and equal basis for compensation.

Someone has suggested that a special committee be appointed to handle veteran legislation in the House. This would prevent the delay of fifteen months in the handling of these bills by the committee in reporting them out for passage. I would strongly urge that this suggestion be adopted as a step in the right direction.—BOYD BLANE, *El Paso, Tex.*

In Next Week's Issue

¶ Stephen Graham

will tell what is in the mind of the German and the Russian veteran.

¶ Alexander Woolcott

will describe the hardships he underwent in trying to buy Yankee cigarettes in Europe four years after the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C. and the Q. M. stopped distributing them.

¶ William E. Moore

will tell the story of the lazy Boche private who let the whole Allied intelligence service learn a brand-new German code system.

¶ William F. Deegan

commander of the New York Legion and a practical architect, will present and discuss plans for a model post home.

Coming Soon

¶ Marquis James

is preparing a series of articles on the war profiteer—what he did, how he got away with it, and how he is attempting to cover up his tracks now that the pursuit is getting hot.

Stock Company Number One." Great dramatic talent was shown in the camps here and overseas. Such clubs might be the means of developing professional talent. They could go on tour and assist posts in raising money with the help of home talent. Let's hear what other Legionnaires have to say about this.—RALPH A. MUSSELMAN, *William H. Batjer Post, Rogers, Ark.*

A Vet Fancier

To the Editor: I note in a recent "Voice of the Legion" a letter relating to a sol-

BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

Safety First

Mabel: "Did you count with a daisy to see if I loved you?"

Harry: "Indeed, no. I used a three-leaf clover."

Not So Odd

Flapper: "Isn't it funny how so many ex-soldiers grow bald?"

Flipper: "Nothing so funny about that. They're bound to come out on top."

Postmarked Michigan

An Ohio agriculturist bought a farm in the northern part of Michigan where people raise the Northern Spy apple and are not backward about boasting of its size and taste. Hearing that a neighbor who lived a couple of miles north had raised a large crop, he sent his son over to get a hundred pounds.

All the son got was this reply:

"Boy, you go back and tell your father I wouldn't cut an apple in half for any man living."

Foreign Exchange

"Dot's all right," protested a Rhine shopkeeper who made a living by selling iron crosses to the occupying Yanks, but still retained traces of Deutschland Ueber Alles. "Mebbe we got licked yet, und mebbe der Kaiser gegangen ist, but choost der same, Bismarck was a great statesman."

"Yeah," agreed the doughboy, as he slung a bag containing a dollar's worth of German coins over his shoulder, "but remember that we're the guys that put the mark out of biz."

An Expedient

When a candidate for the Syracuse, New York, Fire Department, was rejected by the examination board at a physical test as being a quarter of an inch too short, the man behind him clapped on his hat and started for the door.

"Hold on!" called the examining officer, "you haven't been looked over yet."

"I'll be back," was the calm reply. "I'm the same height as that other bird and I'm just going out to stretch my legs a bit."

A Correction

"I have come to serve," asserted the missionary.

"No," retorted King Gumbo, the waggish chief of the cannibal tribe, "you have come to be served."

To Settle the Question

"Brothah Binkly, would yo-all be so kind as to lend me yo' razzar?"

"Suttinly, Brothah Bimbo, so an yo' brings it back. Fo' what osculation does yo' requiah its temporal possession?"

"Ah's jes' goin' to attend a li'l social function. De members of de Rise an' Shine Lit'ry Sassiety, of which Ah is president and chairman, is gwine have a frienly argumentification on de fundamentals of worl' peace."

Force of Argument

It came at the end of a torrid afternoon in the courthouse where Rufus was accused of stealing a mule. The evidence against him had seemed conclusive at first, but the defendant's lawyer had managed, after endless questioning, to tie the witnesses for the prosecution into a tangle of contradictions, while the dusky defendant sat watching him with admiring eyes.

Finally the attorney called the defendant to the stand and put him through a long



Lady of House: "If you love work as you say, why don't you find some?"

Sad Hobo: "Alas, madame, love is blind."

series of circumlocutions. The judge, trying to put an end to it all, interrupted, saying:

"Rufus, answer me just one simple question. Did you or did you not steal that mule?"

"Well, suh," replied Rufus candidly, "Ah suttinly thought Ah did at de beginnin', but dis lawyer gennulman o' mine has plumb raised a doubt in mah mind an' Ah ain' sho' now whether Ah did or Ah didn't."

A Sledge Hammer Hint

Claude: "May I call you by your first name?"

Norah: "How about your last name?"

The Slacker

"Is Mrs. De Muir an active member of your sewing circle?"

"My goodness, no! She never has a word to say—just sits there and sews all the time."

Suggestions of a Doughboy

Being the Suggestions of a Doughboy on the Manner of Conducting the Next War, Together with Certain Reflections on the Conduct of the Last One.

36. That it be gently intimated at G. H. Q. that three or four weeks of continuous fighting is about as long as most men can go without sleep.

(To be continued)

Francais à la A.E.F.

"This," said the manager of the summer hotel, who was showing a prospective guest over the place, "is the music room."

"Yeah?" murmured the visiting vet, "the toot suite, as it were."

A Ham Joke

Eliza Jane: "That pig's doing an awful lot of squealing in the barnyard. What's your dad doing to him?"

Samantha: "Dad's just trying to make both ends meat."

A Quiet Week-End

It was the stranger's first and positively last visit to the not-so-thriving community of Waxhaw.

"Much doing around this town?" he asked on his arrival.

"I reckon not so much," admitted a veracious native. "Last Thursday a man fell dead in the post office and we didn't discover the body till the next Tuesday."

A Word to the Wise

The clever, deep-thinking buck was immersed in a work on ventriloquism. Several times his voice, in practice starts, had emitted the word, "Yo!" but there were no sensational results. The curiosity of his auditors was captured, however, and finally one demanded:

"Say, Perk, what's the big idea?"

"The big idea," retorted the deep thinker, "is for me to dope out some way so that I can stay in bed after reveille and yell 'Yo!' from my bunk and make the topper think it comes from No. 3 in the third squad, front rank."

The Blamed Repeater!

This one comes, or is supposed to come, from Cavite, P. I.

A rookie was on Post No. 1. Along came the O. D. (the O. D. invariably comes along when a rookie is on Post No. 1—didn't you ever notice it?) So the rookie yelled:

"Turn out the guard! Officer of the Day!"

The guard turned out (of the crap game) and went through the formula. It pleased the officer of the day so much that he decided to have an encore, walked a few paces away and then returned. Up spake the sentry:

"Turn out the guard! This bird don't know where he's goin'!"

His Black Record

The Judge: "Have you had a criminal career?"

The Prisoner: "Yes, your honor."

The Judge: "Where?"

The Prisoner: "At Tours, France."

The Judge: "And what was the charge?"

The Prisoner: "Being on the street with my coat unbuttoned."

The Crime Wave

It was midnight. The policeman observed a suspicious looking person prowling about a house in the fashionable residential district of the town.

"Hey, you!" he accosted him. "Whatcher hangin' around here for?"

The man turned weary eyes at his questioner.

"I'm only waiting for the lady inside to go to sleep, officer," he said. "You see, she's my wife."

Conscientious

The mistress came in to find the kitchen floor a gummy lake and the new cook calmly installed in a chair and reading a paper-backed novel.

"Oh, Jane," she sobbed, "and I told you to notice when the jam boiled over."

"So I did, mum," reported the cook cheerfully. "It were at quarter past eleven—just forty minutes ago."

Union Rules

The sun was hot. Perspiration trickled in rivulets from under O. D. collars, and when the sergeant snapped out the order, "Double time, hrrrrrrch!" the squad of

rookies plodded unwillingly into a listless dog trot. The sergeant waxed wroth.

"Hi!" he bellowed. "I said double time, not time and a half. You don't get time and a half on this job, even for drilling on Sundays."

The White Man's Burden

Joe: "Lo, Bill. Ain't seen ya since the Oregon? Didja get a war cross?"

Bill: "War cross? Did I get one? Look me over. I done married one."

Try This on Your Hubby

Husband: "I will be detained at the office on important business this evening, dearest."

Wife: "All right, Jack, but remember—don't bet your head off on two small pair."

A Natural Conclusion

Mrs. Meekton: "It says here that nine marriages out of ten are successful."

Mr. Meekton (reproachfully): "You never told me I was your tenth husband, Margie."

Formerly It Took Sixty

"Did that efficiency expert pep up the efficiency of your office employees any?"

"I'll say he did! Why now they can lock up and be out of the office in a trifle under forty seconds!"

With a Fowling Piece?

A Regular Army lieutenant had been teaching a batch of recruits to shoot in four different positions—standing, kneeling, sitting and prone. The instruction had been subject to some interruption, and the officer was checking up to see that none of the men had been overlooked.

"Is there any man here who has not fired from all four positions?" he asked. Up stood a small recruit with the R.F.D.



"Gee, I wish I was in your shoes."

"Why?"

"Because mine leak."

label all over him, saluted awkwardly, and said:

"Sir—Private Jenkins. I ain't shot lay-in' nor settin' yet."

The Girls I Left Behind

I had a girl at Devens,

I had five more at Lee,

And ten more at Hoboken

Before we crossed the sea.

At Brest I had full twenty,

In Paris seventeen,

My name is Mrs. Biltmore Jones—

I ran a camp canteen.

Admirable Reserve

There is a venerable member of the Senate who is a stickler for the nicest points of parliamentary procedure, and has never but once been known to indulge in the least personality during debate. On that single occasion, however, he had been so badgered by a pestiferous opponent that he finally burst out with:

"The senator cannot realize the strength of the expression I am not using."

Necessarily

Into the living room came Mary, the new maid, with the announcement:

"Sure, Mrs. Anderson, I've gone and went and busted the thermometer, and now I suppose we'll have to be takin' the weather just as it comes."

All, All Are Gone

I sat in my library nook, Intending to write a great book.

When I sought for a plot

I found there was not

A one that had never been took.

Perfect Accord

"Do the Smithsons get along well together?"

"Wonderfully! They even agreed on the amount of alimony out of court."

Good Morning, Mister Zip!

A couple of privates, beating their way from some place to some other place, were tramping along an endless French railroad, afraid to leave it because of the chance of losing their way altogether.

"We are bound to France by many ties," quoth the first, waxing sentimental.

"Yeah," commented the second gloomily, "an' she keeps us hitting 'em too."

Veteran Legislation in Four States

Louisiana

Armistice Day

November 11th is designated as a legal holiday and a day of public rest.

Recording of Discharges

The clerk of court of each parish in the State, Orleans excepted, and the Register of Conveyances in the Parish of Orleans, shall maintain a special book, to be paid for by the several parishes, in which he shall record upon request, the final discharge of any veteran of the United States for a fee not to exceed twenty-five cents.

Protection of Insignia

The unlawful wearing or use of The American Legion insignia is prohibited.

Nevada

Land Settlement

Title to the bed of Winnemucca Lake is held by the State. This law has a bearing upon future land settlement by veterans.

Memorials

Provision is made for the erection of a Nevada Heroes' Memorial Building at Carson City. Two large rooms in the building will be set aside for the exclusive use of ex-service men and women.

Tax Exemption

The property of any legal resident of Nevada who is also a veteran of the World

War is exempt from taxation to the amount of \$1,000, provided the property holdings do not exceed \$4,000 in value and provided the veteran's annual income does not exceed \$1,200.

Employment

State officers and contractors cannot employ aliens on state jobs and contracts; preference is given to ex-service men, but aliens who have not forfeited their right to citizenship by claiming exemption from military service may be employed as common laborers, provided citizens or wards or honorably discharged soldiers of the United States are not available as such laborers; provided, also, that such aliens must be replaced by such citizens, wards or honorably discharged soldiers applying for employment. This act is not applicable to university professors, and does not affect convict labor.

Hospitalization

Separate quarters are provided at the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases, for the treatment and care of World War veterans who are suffering from or afflicted by shell-shock and other mental diseases, and who, in the judgment of the superintendent of the hospital, should not be confined with other inmates thereof. Appropriation of \$4,000 for carrying out the provisions of the act.

New Hampshire

State Compensation

Compensation in the sum of \$100 is paid to each resident of the State who served as a member of the Army, Navy or Marine

Corps or in the forces of the Allies during the World War.

Tax Exemption

All property owned by Legion posts is exempt from taxation.

Burial of Veterans

Burial of all destitute veterans shall be provided from public funds.

Headquarters Offices

An office in the state capitol is furnished for use as department headquarters of The American Legion, without expense.

Free Licenses

Veterans and widows of veterans are exempt from payment of hawkers' license fees.

Poll Tax Exemption

Veterans are exempt from the special additional poll tax of \$2 a year assessed for the payment of the state war gratuity.

Tennessee

Ex-service Man's Bureau

An appropriation of \$10,000 a year is made for the creation and maintenance of an ex-service men's bureau to assist veterans in securing the benefits provided for them by Federal legislation.

Protection of Legion Insignia

Commercialization of the Legion emblem is prohibited.

EX-SERVICE INFORMATION

Second Lieutenant Openings

DESPITE the impending cut in the number of Army officers, second lieutenants will be needed, according to a recent announcement, for at the present time there are practically none of them in the Army. Ex-service men may be interested in the fact that a final examination for appointment of second lieutenants will be held in the week of September 4th. Each applicant for appointment should submit his application to the Commanding General of the Corps Area in which he lives or at the military post or station nearest his home. The application may be submitted on Form 88 AGO, which may be obtained from the Commanding General of any of the nine Corps Areas.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age. They must be in one of the following classes:

A warrant officer, army field clerk or enlisted man of the Regular Army of at least two years' service.

A reserve officer or a member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

An officer, warrant officer or enlisted man of the National Guard.

A graduate of a technical institution approved by the Secretary of War.

A civilian may become eligible to take the examination if he passes a preliminary examination and enrolls as a reserve officer or member of the Enlisted Reserve Corps or becomes a member of the National Guard.

Appointments will be made effective December 31, 1922, or shortly thereafter. The appointments will be made in most branches of the service. Detailed information as to the subjects and scope of the final examination may be obtained by consulting a copy of Army Regulations 605-5, which may be seen at any military post or camp, at recruiting stations and in general at any point where military personnel is stationed.

EX-SERVICE persons seeking adjustment of claims or information should apply to their post service officer. If the settlement or the information sought cannot be obtained locally, inquiry should be addressed to National Service Division, National Headquarters, American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.

HAVE you a disability which entitles you to take a course in vocational training under the direction of the Veterans Bureau?

The law provides that the latest date for receiving applications for vocational training is December 16, 1922. You have little more than three months in which to submit your application.

If you have already received notice that you are eligible for training and have not yet actually entered a course, don't wait too long. The law provides that a person must begin training within twelve months after he has received notice that he is eligible for such training.

More Time for Medals

SCORES of members of the A. E. F. who performed heroic deeds in France but did not receive the decorations which their Government confers for valor because of the time limit contained in the law governing such awards will finally receive the honors due them, as the result of a special act by Congress extending the period for the award of decorations merited in the World War to April 7, 1923.

Under the Act of July 9, 1918, the statute under which most previous medals for World War services were awarded, no medal could be issued to any person more than three years from the date of the act justifying the award and not then unless a specific statement setting forth the distinguished service and suggesting or recommending official recognition had been made at the time or within two years thereafter. The law just passed removes the limitations of time prescribed by the previous law, but does not alter the requirements for decorations of the different classes.

Not only Congressional Medals of Honor and many Distinguished Service Crosses will be conferred under the new law, but there will also be Distinguished Service Medals awarded for services both abroad and at home. In contrast to former policy, however, the Secretary of War has announced that he will not recommend the award of any of the medals to persons who were civilians during the war, which will chiefly affect the D. S. M. The Distinguished Service Medal in the past has also been the medal most commonly awarded to service men of Allied countries in recognition of their assistance in America's war effort.

A great many recommendations for decorations which had not been acted upon because of the expiration of the time limit specified in the old law are now being considered by the Decorations Board. Divisional associations are now trying systematically to bring to light instances of heroism for which no recommendations ever were submitted. There are believed to have been a great number of deeds which were overlooked during the pressure of battle and later because the participants or those having knowledge of them were wounded and sent to different hospitals. Other recommendations never have been submitted simply through oversight, or because commanding officers had not complied with formalities. In a realization of this, the National Military Affairs Committee of the Legion pressed Congress for the extension of time. Its testimony in behalf of the extension covered 25 pages of the House committee report on the matter.

The new recommendations are to be routed "through channels" as during the war. That is, they ordinarily will pass through the officer who formerly commanded the regiment in which the person recommended served. In cases of men not in regimental commands, the recommendations must be made by a commander corresponding as nearly as possible to a regimental commander or one of higher command. Recommendations, however, may be initiated by officers of lower rank. They must be based upon the statement of an eyewitness, preferably the immediate commander. The act must be specifically described, and when the recommendation is made by an officer who was an eyewitness, the fact must be so stated. When a commissioned officer was not an eyewitness the testimony, when practicable, of at least two eyewitnesses who so describe themselves must accompany the recommendations. All written testimony must be in the form of certificates or affidavits. Each case will be submitted separately and forwarded through regular channels with the views or recommendations of each commander

Results of the Clean-up Campaign

WITH the help of American Legion posts, the Red Cross and other organizations, the Veterans Bureau established contact with 179,868 World War veterans having claims against the Government during the country-wide clean-up campaign, according to the final figures recently made public.

As a result of the campaign, 48,598 claims for compensation were filed, 35,038 compensation awards were appealed, 74,173 men were given physical examinations, 5,001 men were hospitalized and 2,232 were given out-patient treatment. The number of men who converted or reinstated their government insurance during the campaign was 1,802. The number filing new claims for vocational training was 27,672, and 3,990 men filed appeals on their vocational training awards. Miscellaneous claims covered by the campaign squads numbered 31,504.

Throughout the campaign, the liaison representatives of The American Legion stationed in the fourteen district offices of the Veterans Bureau maintained contact with Legion posts throughout their districts, arranging for the attendance of claimants at the times and places announced on the itineraries of the traveling squads of government examiners. Many posts furnished automobile and railroad transportation to claimants who had to travel away from their own homes to appear before the clean-up squads. Considerable rivalry existed among the fourteen Veterans Bureau districts to achieve the best comparative results in the campaign.

Two hundred and nineteen cases alone were brought to government attention during the Legion convention at Kansas City last fall.

Tabulated figures follow:

District	Total Contacts	Compensation Claims	Compensation Appeals	Physical Examination	Hospitalized	Insurance Reinstated or Converted	New Vocational Training
1.	23,439	5,081	1,113	7,710	62	357	4,132
2.	10,915	2,904	...	2,907	63	261	1,167
3.	14,211	4,339	7,562	12,652	112	188	1,695
4.	15,050	3,322	81	4,749	1,284	...	1,985
5.	32,219	11,235	7,668	15,512	608	99	3,447
6.	14,187	5,733	341	6,037	1,289	49	2,654
7.	17,466	3,050	6,034	6,450	204	122	1,506
8.	13,054	3,196	3,137	5,854	206	111	4,570
9.	8,385	1,716	828	3,505	185	...	645
10.	7,777	2,987	...	5,423	293	...	2,758
11.	6,667	1,562	989	1,919	64	69	1,123
12.	2,532	1,041	784	953	126	39	671
13.	4,184	1,201	341	1,009	389	425	1,000
14.	9,875	1,226	6,158	1,519	115	82	506

as indorsements. A letter of commendation or a recommendation for a commission is not regarded as a specific statement or report within the meaning of the above requirements.

Each recommendation submitted to the War Department will be considered by a board of officers. When the board does not approve a recommendation, the Adjutant General will send a letter to the person making the recommendation informing him of the action taken.

In the case of the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross, the fact that a man has been brave is not enough to entitle him to the award. His bravery must have been so conspicuous as to make him stand out clearly above comrades who were in the same action with him. In the case of the D.S.M., the service rendered must have been so much beyond the performance of routine duty as to make it "exceptionally meritorious."

To qualify for the Medal of Honor, an individual must have been an officer or enlisted man of the Army at the time of the deed. The D.S.C. is awarded to those who were bona fide members of the military or naval establishments at the time of rendering the distinguished service. Technically, any person who served in any capacity with the Army since April 6, 1917, is eligible for the D.S.M., but, as stated before, the Secretary of War has announced he will not recommend awards to civilians.

The regulations governing the award of the Medal of Honor are as follows:

"In order to justify an award of the Medal of Honor, an officer or enlisted man must perform in action a deed of personal bravery or self-sacrifice above and beyond the call of duty so conspicuous as clearly to distinguish him for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades, involving risk of life or the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous service, the omission of which would not justly subject him to censure as for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty. The recommendations for the medal will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit, and incontestable proof of the performance of the service will be exacted."

The regulation applying to awards of the D.S.C. requires that the deed or deeds must constitute extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. The words "in connection with military operations against an armed enemy" does not preclude cases not in action, but the deed or deeds must be shown to have been in connection with military operations.

Outfit Reunion and Notices

CONTRIBUTIONS for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the event with which they are concerned.

AIR SERVICE: Reunion of former members of the Air Service who served at Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark., to be held at the Hotel Martinique, New York City, September 21, 22 and 23. Address T. E. Bullock, Westville, New Haven, Conn.

113TH ENGINEERS (38TH AND 7TH DIV.)—Fourth annual reunion of 113th Engineers at Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, O., September 2, 3 and 4. Address Jacob Morgan, 956 Lemcke Annex, Indianapolis, Ind., or Capt. James R. Stewart, Lincoln Inn Court, 519 Main st., Cincinnati, O.

56TH PIONEER INFANTRY—Former members of this outfit are requested to communicate with Harry Gerard, 111 Broadway, New York City.

108TH M. G. BN., KEYSTONE DIV.—Second annual reunion at Reading, Pa., September 2, 3 and 4. Address Phil Howard, 550 South 19th st., Reading, Pa.

6TH DEPOT BN., SIGNAL CORPS—Former members of this outfit interested in permanent organization and reunion, address F. P. Rogers, 193 Stowe st., Jamestown, N. Y.

CO. E, 406TH TELEGRAPH BN., SIGNAL CORPS—First annual reunion at Buttermilk Falls near Ligonier, Pa., September 14, 15 and 16. Address D. M. Hackett, care of Bell Telephone Co., 7th ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

353D INFANTRY, 89TH DIV.—Third annual reunion of the Regimental Society of 353d (All-Kansas) Infantry, at Atchison, Kan., September 4, 5 and 6. Address John R. Woodhouse, Chairman, 353d Reunion Committee, Atchison, Kan.

THE LEGION LIBRARY

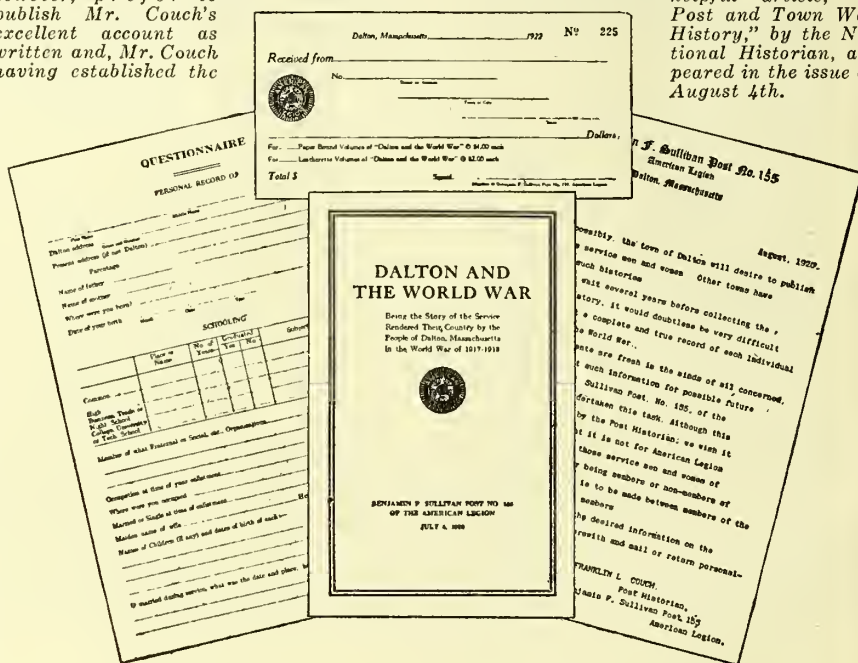
Through the medium of The American Legion Weekly, The American Legion expects to assemble a complete library covering the field of American activity in the World War. It is intended ultimately to assemble this library in a room of its own, preferably at National Headquarters. Books received in the office of this magazine for inclusion in the library are listed on receipt, and in most cases noticed in reviews.

Getting Out a Town War History

Franklin L. Couch, historian of Benjamin F. Sullivan Post of Dalton, Massachusetts, contributes this interesting account of how Sullivan Post got out a history of Dalton's part in the war. "I find I have used the first person too much," he writes. "Kindly overlook this and if you publish any of the above please write it up as the post's work, not mine." The editors of the Weekly, however, prefer to publish Mr. Couch's excellent account as written and, Mr. Couch having established the

precedent of passing on the credit, the editors themselves wish to pass on to National Historian Eben Putnam credit for the suggested outline for a town history which proved such a helpful guide to Sullivan Post. The article to which Mr. Couch refers appeared in the February 10, 1922, issue of the Weekly, page 9, and was entitled, "Collecting History." An additional

helpful article, "A Post and Town War History," by the National Historian, appeared in the issue of August 4th.



The title page of the history of Dalton's part in the war published by Benjamin F. Sullivan Post, with questionnaire filled in by service men, letter sent to townspeople, and order blank

WE had long had in mind the publication of a history of our town's part in the war and had been collecting for some time, on questionnaires sent out by the post, information as to each man's personal history in the war.

Then in February, I believe, I read in The American Legion Weekly a suggested outline of a history and the suggestion to publish one before all records were lost or forgotten. I took this outline and revised it and added to it so that it would apply to Dalton and cover every activity of the town thoroughly.

I had had previous experience in making up copy, proofreading, making up dummies, etc., so knew pretty well how to go about it. I had this experience on a college publication and in managing and editing a regimental history after the war.

I studied the situation carefully and estimated that we could get out a book of 112 pages with the material on hand. I then went to publishers in Pittsfield, five miles from here, and told them my plans and asked for an estimate on the cost of publishing, exclusive of cuts, which we would furnish. With this estimate I put the plan up to the post, told them that such a book selling at \$1 per copy for paper bound and \$2 per copy for imitation leather would yield us a profit for 1,000 volumes sold and the more we sold the greater would be the

profit, of course. The post liked the idea and we started.

This town has a population of 4,000. We printed 800 paper-bound volumes and 200 imitation leather. But I am getting ahead of my story.

The first step after the approval of the post was the printing of subscription books. Each book contained 25 order blanks. These orders were numbered from 1 to 1,000 to enable us to keep track of them the more easily. Each order blank had a duplicate sheet following it in the book so that when an order receipt was made out a carbon copy was made. The town was then canvassed by the members of the post and orders taken and in most cases paid for in advance. We found that many, however, preferred to see the book in their hands before they paid for it. These orders gave us a line on how many to order from the publishers, who, I neglected to state, had furnished me estimates on the cost of 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 copies.

In the meantime old newspaper clippings on file in the library were dug up and consulted. From these I got a line on all the activities that had gone on here in town while we were away in service and we went after these records from everyone who had them or could tell us about what had gone on. And right here we found that the suggestion in your pages to publish such a

history before it was too late and the records were lost was a very timely suggestion—in fact, it had come none too early. Some records, invaluable ones, had been accidentally burned up with a lot of rubbish. Fortunately many of these were duplicated but some were lost forever.

We got out a poster with a tentative table of contents but had to revise the contents somewhat in the actual book. After all the material was collected and edited and ready for the publishers, the cuts made, etc., we found that we had 148 pages instead of 112. We talked it over and decided that, even though we might go in the hole a bit owing to the extra expense of publishing the extra 32 pages, the material in hand was all so valuable that we should not cut any of it out. So we decided to risk running in the hole for the benefit of the community.

On all books not ordered, however, we went up in price fifty cents per volume. We originally put the price so low and made our profit as estimated so small, so as to put the books within the reach of every family.

We published the histories on the Fourth of July, as that was the date when the town dedicated a memorial flagpole with a bronze honor roll at its base in honor of the service men and women of the town.

We are still in the process of delivering and selling the histories, so I am unable just now to tell how we are coming out. In order that other posts may profit by our mistakes, however, I advise the following:

Collect all your material before you get your estimate.

Don't put your price too low.

Don't be too optimistic on the number of books you expect to sell. Better order too few than too many if you plan it as a financial venture.

Books Received

THE SECOND DIVISION. *Syllabi of the Histories of Regiments and Separate Organizations. Published in Coblenz, Germany.*

A TRUE ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND, MAY 31, 1916. By Thomas G. Frothingham. Bacon & Brown, Cambridge, Mass.

THE MISSISSIPPI A. AND M. COLLEGE AND THE WAR. *Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Bureau of War Records. Obtainable through J. W. Bailey, Agricultural College, Miss.*

SUMMARY OF WORLD WAR WORK OF THE AMERICAN Y. M. C. A. *International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York.*

DIZZED TO A MILLION. *Battery E, 112th H. F. A. By Jerome Harris, 352 Franklin st., Bloomfield, N. J.*

THE DRIVE OF ST. MIHIEL. *By Harold P. Wilder, Box 23, Winter Hill, Mass., from whom copies may be obtained.*

WAR POEMS AND OTHERS. *By Julius S. Berg 887 Forest ave., New York, through whom copies may be obtained.*

EXPERIENCES IN FRANCE. *Published by, and obtainable through, A. D. Minnick, Company 1, 23d Inf., Second Division, Conyngham, Pa.*

THE PEACE OF JUSTICE. *By Raphael-Georges Levy. George H. Doran, New York.*

THE ARMY ON THE RHINE, THE NAVY AND THE MERCHANT MARINE IN EUROPE. *Published by International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York.*

BATTERY F, 339TH FIELD ARTILLERY. *By Daniel H. Monical. A few extra copies are available from Donald K. Hudson, Hudson Publishing Co., 244 Plymouth bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.*

SOUVENIR CASTLE. *113th Engineers, Camp Shelby, Miss. Dever Printing Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.*

BUILDING AMERICAN MILITARY CAMPS. *Stone & Webster. Obtainable through T. H. Endicott, Smith Endicott Co., 141 Milk st., Boston, Mass.*

BOOK OF SALUTATION TO THE 26TH DIVISION. *Published by the Committee of Welcome appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston.*

39TH CO., TRANSPORTATION CORPS, 15TH GRAND DIVISION, A. E. F., ROSTER. *Obtainable from George A. Kenrick, 1609 South 9th st., Tacoma, Wash.*

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE 89TH DIVISION. *Prepared by C. J. Masseck.*

TWENTY-SEVENTH AND TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION ROSTERS AND HISTORIES. *Published by Edward Stern & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Infantry—108th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 106th, 105th Infantry and First Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry; Artillery—107th, 109th F. A. and Second Regiment Field Artillery, Pennsylvania National Guard.*



Europe

Passage for every purse on U. S. Government Ships

IF you are going to Europe, travel on your own ships. They are unsurpassed in combination of luxury, service, speed and economy. Accommodations are within the means of all, from \$120 for passage on a one cabin ship to suites de luxe on the famous George Washington.

"Cabin" passage simply means first-class comfort without first-class expense. On five of the splendid ships of the "522" type first and second-class distinctions have been abolished. They carry only cabin passengers and third-class. These are the "Ships of Democracy" on which you can get cabin passage to Europe for \$120.

Accommodations on Govern-

United States Lines

Moore and McCormack, Inc.
Roosevelt Steamship Co., Inc.

45 Broadway New York City

Managing Operators for

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

Information Section C-2253

Washington, D. C.

ment-owned ships, operated by the United States Lines, strike every note, from solid, happy, comfort to almost unimaginable luxury. And the service and cuisine on every ship of the Lines are making devotees of the Americans who travel on them.

Send the blank today and learn about your great ships!

Write Today

Send the coupon below today for your Government's authoritative travel booklet and full information about the ships that offer these amazing low rates.

INFORMATION BLANK
To U. S. Shipping Board
Information Section Washington, D. C.
U. S. C-2253

Please send without obligation the U. S. Government Booklet giving travel facts and also information regarding U. S. Government ships. I am considering a trip to Europe (), The Orient (), South America ().

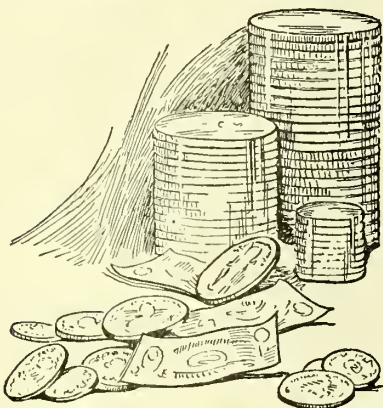
My Name _____

Business or Profession _____

My Street No. or R. F. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

MONEY!



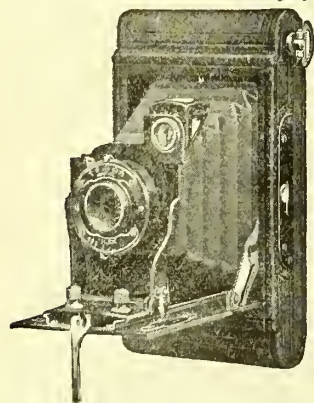
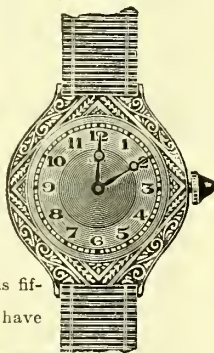
IS NOT NEEDED

for you to have
these valuable
articles

This is a Meto Mandolin.
When it's played good times begin.
Easy to play, made in colors gay,
Costs \$10.00, we give it away.



Here is a watch to give
to your wife,
With it she'll have the
time to her life.
'Tis 14 karat, with jewels fif-
teen,
The biggest prize you have
ever seen.



This is a cam-
era of well-
known
make,
For taking
pictures, it
takes the
cake.
It costs \$10.00
in any
store,
Write and ask
what we
give it for

The American Legion Weekly campaign for 2,000,000 subscriptions is well under way. Be the first in your town to represent the "Weekly" in securing subscriptions.

These valuable premiums are all given away in "The Big Game Hunt" for the "2,000,000 Circulation Bird." If you want any one of them without cost to you send this coupon.

To: The Circulation Bird, The American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Please tell me how I can enter "The Big Game Hunt" for the "2,000,000 Circulation Bird." I want to have the valuable premiums you offer.

Name.....

Street.....

City and State.....

Post or Unit Number.....

New Zealand Makes Her Bow to A. L.

An Experiment in Post Organization

By

Marshall I. Mays (Palm Beach)

SOME time in 1920 Uncle Sam notified a buddy (whose service name was Palm Beach) that there was a place for him in the far-flung frontier of American representatives known as the Consular Service.

Now Palm Beach had been deeply occupied with a little skirmish of his own in the Battle of Paris when The American Legion was being organized. He returned from the Near East too flat to be good material for a membership campaign. Just as soon as Uncle Sam indicated a disposition to send him halfway round the world in a south-westerly direction Palm Beach decided he was going to need another anchor and cable, pawned his pocketbook—and jined up.

Well, following Uncle's behest he perambulated down to New Zealand, where, in former times certain individuals had a slight tendency toward assimilating their visitors and departing for interior points to digest "at ease." It is all over these many decades, and New Zealand is now a land of the brave and a home of the fair second to none—in their own estimation. We are all that way, you know.

In the round of duty Palm Beach ran across a few kindred spirits—gobs and leathernecks, loots and bucks and, because absence makes the cardiac action positive, news of the Legion was eagerly sought. Mindful of a certain wise minimum membership regulation, there was much grinding and gutting of mental machinery for many moons in an attempt to evolve a post out of availabilities.

Finally the group evolved a Dominion Post plan, which worked out like the far-famed correspondence school in military tactics—all right on paper. So many prospects were so far out of town, and it took a couple of days hard going to reach them in their mission stations, that Graham H. Doxey, their secretary, volunteered to carry out or mail out the charter sheet for signatures.

The result. Here we are, fifteen strong, all resident more or less temporarily in New Zealand. We call ourselves the AOTEAROA TANGATAHAERE Post



The American Legion is carrying the gospel of Americanism to the natives of New Zealand as well as to the new Anglo-Saxon rulers of the country. Left, a Maori chief, as of old. Right, Adjutant G. H. Doxey of New Zealand Post and a modern Maori. The Legion does not claim credit for the transformation



No. 1, Dominion of New Zealand. In American the above string of vowels means, "men who travel in the Land of the Long White Cloud." Our members are scattered over 80,000 square miles; our "meetings" individual consultations and circular letters. What we are and intend to be is a holding organization—a depot post for Legion members on foreign service bent (some of 'em pretty badly so). When a new eligible drifts in from the briny paths to other lands he is promptly netted and shown the primrose vales of Legionry. And we claim that New Zealand is 100 percent organized—what there are of us!

When a man leaves for home he is given a transfer card to his proper department. That department already should have on file his record card from this post, nuff said.

There are two adjutants. Doxey handles everybody connected with his outfit and at present Palm Beach has the unenviable privilege of herding the whole flock. He refuses to assume title of commander.

Even at that he was once asked to go ahead and organize Australia! Oh, boy! He requested his correspondent to look into the nearest geography—and ponder.

However—this is a challenge to those birds in Australia who are wanting a post to get busy. I'll wager there are enough in each of the three large cities of Australia to make three posts. Sure, I'm talking to that bird over there who had to send to the U. S. A. for new B. V. D.'s last year (shows

how close we fellows study the A. L. W.).
My stars! Almost forgot to mention the best part of it. The Dominion authorities were very shy at first over permitting such a powerful secret (see ritual!) organization of wild Americans to exist among their peaceable populace. Dangerous, you know, "meetings at which only members could be present!" Finally, by the aid of our genial consul general, D. F. Wilber, we calmed their fears and the Right Honorable William F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, put his seal of approval upon The American Legion in New Zealand.

And so another country shows up on the Legion map! Come on, Australia, we beat you again!

The Case for the Flivver

Orate to the world of your proud limousine,
Sing loud of its leather and springs,
The panes in its windows, its coating of green,
And all of its doofangled things.
The handy self-starter, the nobby wire wheels,
The flower vase shining within,
The horn like an organ that mald music peals
Whenever you go for a spin;
I'll sing of the flivver,
Bump, jangle and quiver,
The little old flivver
Of tin.

Explain all you want how the miles roll away
Like velvet when you are inside
Your Burnemup Sixty or Splash-around Shay
When life is a gallant, glad glide.
Enlarge if you wish on the joys of the road
As back on the cushions you sink
And click off the leagues in your glass-cased abode
With never a bump or a clink;
I'll swear by the flivver,
That joggles my liver,
The little old flivver
Of zinc.

Declare the delights of the speed demon's lust
For sixty an hour or more,
With roadsters and touring cars taking your dust
As by them you gleefully roar.
While constables scatter all over the place
And bellow out threatening bawls,
And cycle cops fruitlessly take up the chase
To quit in disgust when it palls;
I'll stand by the flivver,
As slow as a river,
The little old flivver
That crawls.

Proclaim how your tires cost fifty bucks each,
Your inner tubes cash without stint,
Garage rent a fortune—that bill is a peach!
And washing the dust off a mint.
Give vent to your wrath at the high cost of gas,
A gallon a day is no fun,
Repairs at a hundred, confess it, alas!
That you were confoundedly done.
I'm all for the flivver,
It don't cost a stiver,
The little old flivver,
To run.

E. S. MacKie.

"From a list of twenty-five magazines, Hearst's International Magazine was one of four that we have just subscribed for, to be put in the American Legion Reading Room here."

J. F. KITTELBERGER, Jr., Adjutant

From American Legion Posts all over the United States comes the same message. Like Post No. 505 of Curwensville, Pennsylvania, they are all choosing Hearst's International for the center table of their Reading Room. So widespread is this movement, we have made up a SPECIAL MAGAZINE BINDER, with the NAME OF THE POST IN GILT LETTERS, which we will gladly supply to any Post at a cost far below the regular price. Let me tell you more about it—send a postal to W. I. Hughes,

Hearst's International Magazine

119 West 40th Street

New York

WILSON Athletic Equipment

For your track meets or ball teams, for your indoor sports and your gymnasiums—you can get Wilson equipment which exactly meets the requirements. Designed by experienced sportsmen, built in Wilson factories, guaranteed by the Wilson name—this equipment means service and accuracy which will help your game.

Get this new book of "Inside" Baseball

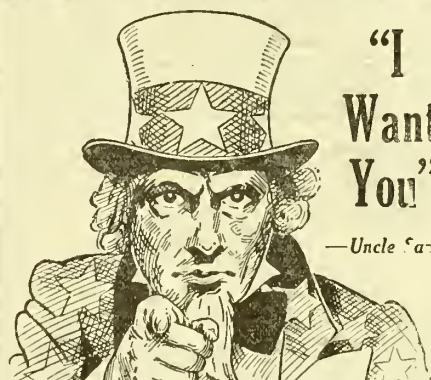
over 200 pages, 40 illustrations and 17 chapters of real inside stuff which will help the player, the coach, the manager, the fan. Recommended by the most famous "big leaguers"—written by a man who knows the game. Your money back if you don't feel it's worth twice the price.
At your dealer's or use the coupon.

THOS. E. WILSON & CO.
707 N. Sangamon St., Chicago

Enclosed is \$1 for the Science of Baseball. It is understood that if I am not entirely satisfied I can return the book within five days and get my money back.

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....
Send only \$1.00.

EX-SERVICE MEN



**Become Railway Mail Clerks
\$1600 to \$2300 Year**

HUNDREDS NEEDED

Every Ex-Service Man Should
Write Immediately

**Steady Work No Layoffs
Paid Vacations**

Common education
sufficient.
Ex-Service Men get
first preference.
Send coupon
today—
SURE.

Sirs: Send me, without charge,
(1) Sample Railway Mail Clerk
Examination questions; (2)
Schedule showing places of all
coming U. S. Government examina-
tions; (3) List of many Government
jobs now open; (4) Information regard-
ing preference to ex-service men.

Franlin Institute,
Dept. H186,
Rochester, N. Y.

Name.....

Address.....

Can You Fill This Job?

Before finishing AUTO MECHANICS course at the SWEENEY AUTO SCHOOL Raynor is grabbed by the American Radiator Co. at \$150 a month. Big concerns can't wait—need Sweeney trained men now. Sweeney System of Practical Instruction—no books; TOOLS, real work—eight weeks—puts men QUICK into jobs \$100 to \$400 monthly—from chauffeurs to garage managers. NO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE NEEDED. If you are mechanically inclined WRITE TODAY for

FREE 72 page illustrated book; tells all you want to know about **World's Greatest TRADE SCHOOL** and opportunities for men. If you like working on cars I will make you an amazing offer.

—EMORY J. SWEENEY, Pres.

LEARN A TRADE
Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
93 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

AGENTS: \$5 to \$10 a Day
in Cash Profits
and **FORD AUTO GIVEN!**



No matter what you are selling now or what your experience has been, you are missing the best bet of the year unless you take on the "ZANOL" line. Over 350 Quality First Food, Toilet and Household Specialties. Known to housewives all over America through our advertising in leading magazines. Fast sellers. Big repeaters. Drop the dead ones—write quick for full particulars and Free Auto Offer.

American Products Co. 7009 American Bldg. Cincinnati, O.

TAILORING \$50 to \$100 a week
AGENTS WANTED

Tailoring agents earn \$50 to \$100 a week selling virgin wool tailored-to-order suits and overcoats direct to wearer. All one price, \$29.50. Wonderful values. Rich assortment of fabrics. We furnish 6x9 swatch outfit and free advertising. Protected territory. Commissions paid daily. Will train inexperienced men who are honest, industrious, ambitious.

J. B. SIMPSON, Inc., 831 W. Adams St., Dept. 200, Chicago

An Amazing Raincoat Offer

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 1036 RD Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., are offering to send a Goodyear Combination Top and Raincoat to one person in each community who will recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.



Legion Athletic Emblems!

Just the thing for Base Ball, Track and other athletic uniforms! Size 4 inches in diameter and made in full Legion colors, blue and gold.

PRINTED FELT . . . \$.25
CUT & SEWED FELT50
SILK EMBROIDERED . . . 1.00

EMBLEM DIVISION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
The American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.

DIAMONDS

10 MONTHS TO PAY 1/2 CARAT \$99.00

CASH VALUE \$165. 30 DAYS TRIAL

Genuine blue-white perfect cut diamonds now sold direct to you by DIAMOND IMPORTERS at wholesale prices on credit at 40% discount. 18Kt. solid, white, gold ring included free. 1/2 carat only \$49.00; 3/4 carat \$147.00; 1 carat \$195.00. If satisfied, pay 1/3 down and balance in 10 monthly payments. We guarantee to please you or refund your money. Order direct from this ad, or write for 128-page bargain catalog of other jewelry. \$1,000,000 and 43 years' experience back our guarantees.

B. GUTTER & SONS 172 NASSAU STREET DIV. 216 NEW YORK

Talented Hollywood Post

They Have Their Own Clubhouse and Stadium and Make Their Own Entertainment

ISN'T it great to be talented?

Hollywood Post, "The Motion Picture Post," gets the crowd out every meeting night by putting on a bang-up vaudeville show.

When it wants a clubhouse it puts on a movie. And presto! the first \$10,000 is laid down in the box office before the first week's run is completed—on the fourth night, to be exact.

It builds a stadium seating 4,000 persons, the largest west of the Mississippi—and then makes it pay for itself.

The land on which the post's clubhouse is situated has been valued at \$75,000 by a local bank. As already stated, it took only a four nights' run of a movie under the Legion auspices to raise the first \$10,000. How was it done?

Walter Long, the commander of Hollywood Post, appears in the flickers as a wicked, wicked villain. Remember him in "The Sea Wolf" and in "The Birth of a Nation"? When he isn't a villain he is a hustler. He told his movie actor friends, inside the post and out, that they had better kick in for the home cause. The result was the production of "Arizona." Four-nights' run, \$10,000.

It would be easy enough to make a whole story about the clubhouse itself. The building which now houses the Legion used to be a church and was moved to its present site, a distance of ten city blocks.

But the biggest thing around, of course, is the stadium. And it does a big business, too.

Here's the way the post is making it pay for itself. Every Tuesday night, by use of its own talent and that of some of its friends—like Jackie Coogan, for instance—the post gives an exhibition in the stadium which you couldn't very well see any-

where else in the country. These exhibitions are for the benefit of tourists. The movies, the people say out that way, are just like any other business in one respect—there's a lot of work to be done. For this reason, visitors aren't usually allowed in the studios. But the entertainment the Legion gives in its stadium on Tuesday nights prevents them from going away disappointed.

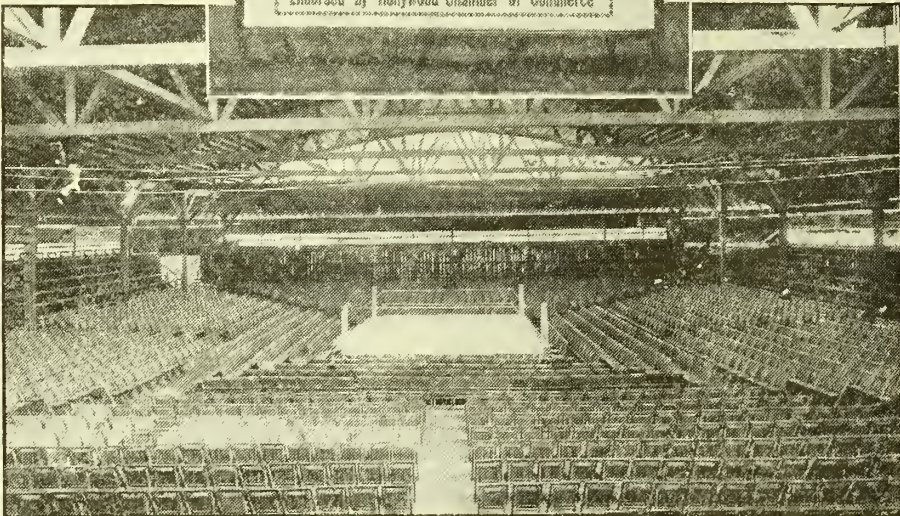
Real movie stars face the camera and show just how it is done. A tourist can get more stuff to tell to the folks back home from one of these special demonstrations than he could in a week of tramping around the studios, where he would find everyone too busy to talk with him. The proceeds from these exhibitions go steadily into the Legion's coffers.

The stadium is also rented to conventions. There are several on the waiting list now. Not long ago the big hall was turned over for the use of a county Christian Endeavor convention. The Pacific Coast boxing championship recently was decided in it.

Fact is, the Legion Stadium, as it is known thereabouts, is more than paying for itself. The surplus is being used for the work the Legion is doing in co-operation with the Hollywood Post Service League in seeing to it that the disabled buddies get what's coming to them. Besides this, the post runs an employment bureau, and if a service man is out of work and up against it the post stands by him.

At the present moment the post is turning to with its stadium and its talent, and in fact with everything it's got, to counteract some impressions about Hollywood which seem to have got abroad, and which Hollywood people say are altogether wrong and an unjust reflection on the town.

Christian Endeavor Convention
FRIDAY
SAT. SUNDAY
MAR. 17-18-19
Legion Stadium, Hollywood
SEATING CAPACITY 4,000
Endorsed by Hollywood Chamber of Commerce



The Legion Stadium at Hollywood, Cal., seats 4,000 people and, it is claimed, is the largest enclosed stadium west of the Mississippi. The billboard (top) tells how the post teams up with its community

As the Public Sees the Legion

(Continued from page 12)

and Theodore Roosevelt's visit in 1909 when he returned from Africa. I eliminate Pershing and the A. E. F. as unfair competition.

Great as is the interest which attached itself to a Legion convention, however, the amount of newspaper space one gets so far has fallen short of what was written about the Jeffries-Johnson fight in 1910 and the Dempsey-Carpentier match last year. World's baseball series also give you a run for your money.

My office records show that the Legion's fight for the Adjusted Compensation Bill is establishing a publicity record. The contest has been long drawn out and has received as much publicity as the fight for woman suffrage did in its closing year. It probably has been the most written-about legislative contest since the battle over the League of Nations issue.

The amount of space the newspapers devote to a man's death is always an indication of the public interest which attaches to the man and to the cause he represented. When Colonel Galbraith was killed the amount of publicity given that tragic event equaled that which would have been given the death of one of the country's twenty-five most prominent men. Mr. Galbraith had a personality which was particularly interesting to the public. In the minds of newspaper readers he will always be associated with the Legion's efforts in behalf of the disabled, and for what he said to the German propagandist, Von Mach. When Galbraith denounced Von Mach and ordered him from his room the story went around the world. Papers in Paris put it on the front page. The most striking bit of Legion publicity I have seen this year was when Mr. MacNider declined to resign the commandership to consider the United States senatorship from Iowa. It

made people want to know more about a Legion whose commander preferred that job to a senator's seat.

Being in the clipping bureau business enables one to enjoy a peculiar insight into public affairs. We are able to see men and events as others see them. It is quite an asset. It is, in fact, the basis of our business. People want to see themselves as others see them. The easiest way this can be done is to peruse what the newspapers are saying about them. Nearly every man in public life, and every organization which has vital public relations, is a clipping-bureau subscriber. They want to know what the people are reading and saying about them. Praise, of course, is always most acceptable. I have had clients discontinue our service because the clippings we sent them were not sufficiently fulsome in praise. On the other hand we have clients who ask only for adverse criticism. Our clients range from kings and queens down. About a year ago a European monarch requested clippings for one month which should contain any mention of his name. As far as we could learn not a single American newspaper mentioned that ruler's name during the month the order was in effect. It was not renewed.

As I said, the clipping bureau business enables one to see others as they are seen through the eye of the American press, which is almost the eye of the American people. I am not a member of the Legion. My knowledge of its affairs has come to me entirely through the channels of my business. The picture I have given you is most incomplete. It is not a picture, only a series of impressions and comparisons, which in a rough way approximate the conception the man in the street has of the Legion. It is distinctly a favorable impression, and I congratulate you.

Montana Auxiliary Convention

HOSPITAL, WELFARE AND RELIEF: A general committee organized with a state chairman and a sub-chairman in each town where the need requires it.

LEGISLATION: Fully endorsed all legislation approved by The American Legion.

MEMBERSHIP: Department to be divided into seven districts for purposes of unit organization and general welfare, these districts to further plans for local membership drives.

PUBLICITY: State chairman appointed to publish all resolutions and to inform the public through the press of the work and needs of the Auxiliary as a medium of assisting ex-service men and women.

AMERICANISM: Suggested co-operation of posts and units with local civic bodies and welfare organizations.

FINANCE: An endowment fund is to be raised by an annual assessment of \$10 on each unit, such fund to be used in stringent cases for indigent disabled ex-service men and women. Loans to be made from this fund to defray expenses of department delegates to the National Convention. Each unit is to contribute two dollars for the purchase of a department stand of colors.

FLAG: All units instructed to see that proper respect be paid to the flag at all times and especially during patriotic parades.

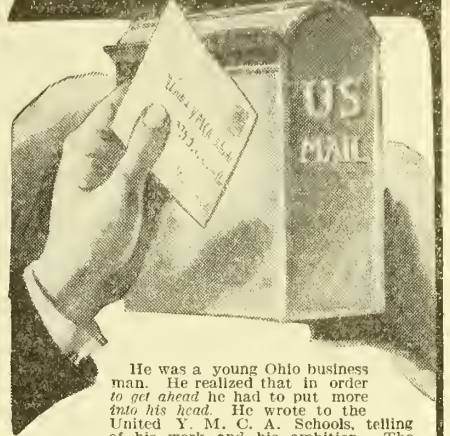
What Europe's Veterans Are Thinking

(Continued from page 4)

to all spectacular events in Europe. Belgrade, Warsaw, and Prague, the capitals of our friends and allies, the Serbs, the Poles, and the Czechs, are perhaps most strongly under the influence of the French military idea. In these countries it is only the older men and the cripples who have got quite free of the army call. Large numbers remain in service, and the demobilized are

constantly expecting to be summoned back to the colors. Poland has a large army which is inflated and deflated with the irresponsibility caused by sudden panics, on the one hand about Russia, on the other about Germany. The Poles themselves are heartily sick of their insecurity. Many of them fought in the German ranks in a score of terrible campaigns, by God's grace

He Mailed This



He was a young Ohio business man. He realized that in order to get ahead he had to put more into his head. He wrote to the United Y. M. C. A. Schools, telling of his work and his ambition. The Schools advised enrolling for the very practical course in Salesmanship—a course of study that gives the student the benefit of the experience of scores of successful salesmen and sales managers.

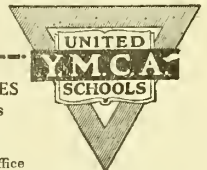
20 months later he writes:

"The Course has done me a world of good. I have been made sales manager of a \$300,000 corporation."

You have as good a chance to get ahead as this young Ohioan—maybe better. Let us counsel you. We will tell you, free of obligation, about a new type of correspondence instruction that brings thousands of appreciative letters from a group of more than 30,000 students enrolled during the last two years.

Unusual Opportunity for Ex-Service Men

More than 20,000 ex-service men have enrolled for the United Y. M. C. A. Correspondence Courses, which give "the most service for the least money." There is still time for others to take advantage of the very liberal half-rate tuition terms. Mark below the course that interests you and mail the slip at once for interesting details of our plan.



SOME OF OUR 300 CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Business Courses	
Accountancy	Office Management
Advertising	Practical Speaking
Banking	Salesmanship
Better Letters	Secretarial
Bookkeeping	Show Card Writing
Business Arithmetic	Stenography
Business Administration	Traffic Management
Business English	
Business Finance	
Business Law	
Complete Letter-Writing	
Technical and Other Courses	
Agricultural Courses	Insurance Courses
Applied Psychology	Mathematical Courses
Architecture	Mechanical Engineering
Automobile Courses	Own-Your-Home Course
Building Construction	Plan Reading
Civil Engineering Courses	Plumbing
Drafting Courses	Poultry Husbandry
Electrical Courses	Radio Engineering
English Courses	Radio Telegraphy
Factory Management	Radio Telephony for Amateurs
Foreign Languages	Steam Engineering Courses
Freemasonry	Structural Drafting
Highway Engineering	Surveying
High School Subjects	Use of the Slide Rule
Illustrating	Vocational Courses

Are you an ex-service man?

United Y. M. C. A.

Schools 375 Lexington Ave.
Dept. 7-A6 New York City

Without obligating me, please advise regarding half-tuition rates and the course in

Name.....

Full Address.....

(Please write plainly)

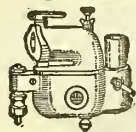
Bowlegged Men

Legs will appear Straight if you wear
Straightleg Garters

Great improved invention. Combination hose supporter and pantleg straightener. Quickly adjusted to fit various degrees of bowlegs. Easy to put on and to wear as ordinary garter. No harness or padded forms. Improves appearance wonderfully. Write for free booklet, mailed in plain envelope.

S-L GARTER CO., 603 Davies Bldg., DAYTON, O.

FORDS run 34 Miles



on Gallon of Gasoline

Wonderful new carburetor. Guaranteed to reduce gasoline bills from one-half to one-third and increase power of motors from 30 to 50%. Start easy in coldest weather.

Sent on 30 DAYS' TRIAL

Plus any car. Attach yourself. Fords make as high as 34 miles to gallon. Other cars show proportionate saving. Send make of car and take advantage of our special 30-day trial offer. Agents Wanted.

AIR FRICTION CARBURETOR CO.

3302 Madison Street

Dayton, Ohio

INVENTORS

who derive largest profits know and heed certain simple but vital facts before applying for

PATENTS

Our book Patent Sense, for Inventors and Manufacturers, gives those facts: free. Write Lacey & Lacey, 643 F St., Washington, D.C.

ESTABLISHED 1869

Why Toil at Uncertain Jobs?



When you may be selected for Gov't Railway Mail Clerk. Appointments every state. Expenses paid; vacation and sick-leave with pay; No strikes or shut-downs; common education sufficient. Questions free. — COLUMBUS INSTITUTE, L-90 Columbus, O.

\$133 a month



COAT LAPEL SERVICE EMBLEMS
Solid Gold and hard enamel. All "Quarter-Inch" wide. Exact size shown. Fully patented and guaranteed. Bright Gold. All Divisions and branches of Service including numbered regiment and division emblems. Only \$3.25 for divisional emblems—hard enamel. \$2.85 for numbered and other emblems. Order by division—branch of service or outfit number. Mention number stripes wanted. Send for FREE catalog.




THE SAULNY MFG. COMPANY
54 Clinton St. Newark, N. J.

BUDDY HERE'S YOUR PRINTER

East and West meet at our printing shop. We do work for anybody, sent to us from anywhere—personal, business or post printing. Job work a specialty. Reasonable prices. Careful workmanship guaranteed. Legionnaires, we, too, wear the Legion emblem and we are still in "service." Let us quote you prices on your next printing order.

GOELZ BROTHERS 75 Franklin Street, New York, N. Y.

You Can Still Win \$500.00

The time limit in the Membership Contest which THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY is conducting has been extended to September 16th.

Begin today. Now is the time to sign up everybody who has been away on his vacation. You can sign up enough members between now and September 16th to win any one of thirteen prizes from \$10.00 to \$500.00.

Don't forget the State and Post prizes. You can win one of those too. Win a trip to New Orleans in the State or Post contest and the WEEKLY prize will be your spending money. How much do you want; \$10.00 or \$500.00? Whichever one you get depends on you.

BEGIN TODAY!

Refer to the Rules of the Contest published in the issue of June 30

escaped being killed, and yet cannot get free from harness. And the Polish peasant is not a fighter by temperament. All he asks is a quiet life and leave him to till the soil.

I suppose one of the saddest sights of Europe came across my eyes when I was staying in Belgrade last year, and that was a long parade of new recruits, hobbling along on the cobbles of the main street in all the old boots of the war. The government is too poor to buy new boots and therefore has been to the stores, and it looks as if they had been to the cemeteries and dug up the boots of the dead and had put them upon the young men's feet. Scarcely half of them fitted, and in many cases the boots had been cut to let in the feet. And there was no pretence of keeping step—with so many lame. A Serbian said to me, "Serbia has to have them because Serbia is afraid. She is afraid of foes without and afraid of foes within. There would be revolution tomorrow in Serbia if there were no army."

In Serbia a number of ex-soldiers are revolutionaries and favor an overthrow of the monarchy. They keep the large secret service of Serbia very busy, and not a few loyal Serbs have been frightened by the governmental spies always watching them. In Italy also the ex-soldier, where he has not settled down quietly to business, has largely taken up with revolutionary ideas. The Italian army scandals and betrayals have played into the hands of the Leninist propagandists. Wrath against the jobbery up above is expressed in a sentimental belief in socialism. But in Italy, as in Serbia, the army that is in being has proved adequate for the intimidation of all the discontented.

The same might be said of the great army of the Czechs and of the Roumanian army. The army is the safeguard of the state. The ex-soldier has

truly had enough of soldiering in these countries, but he is possessed of a turbulent mind. He is violent and bitter in politics, and his own fanaticism pushes him back to the weapons on which he would fain have turned his back forever. The man who fought in the late war knows that he may have to fight again to protect the new territory of his state or to guarantee the ambitions of his rulers. He knows also that if he wishes to further his own political ideas he must be prepared to fight for them, to die for them. Civilian garb is easily interchangeable for that of the soldier. And the veteran is not honored in these countries as he is in the West. To have fought for one's country or for a political party is so much more commonplace than it is with us. The greatest honor which is done is by the ex-soldier himself to the generals under whom he served. An idolization of generals such as Misić and Pilsudski is very common. Devotion to the common cause of the Allies is not marked, though it could still be aroused by a politician who was capable of uniting Europe in action.

Words are the cheapest thing in Europe today; even fine words, the finest as pronounced in succession by various great political leaders. It is only dramatic acts or events that have power to stir the imagination of those who have been through the great war. War's reality, as it remains in the memory of the ex-service man and as he feels it in his body and mind and estate, still outweighs anything that has been put into the opposite scale of peace. The soldiers' World War experience lies heavy on one side; the politicians are high up in the air on the other. The soldier looks across and wonders how it is that the politician can find nothing substantial to put in his end of the scale so as to make a balance between what has been paid and what has been obtained.

A National World War Memorial

(Continued from page 8)

transaction of government affairs" were to be artistically disposed in parks and squares.

The 1792 map also indicates locations for monuments, columns, statuary and fountains, all situated so as to be viewed from afar in many directions, the end being "to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight" between important points and to cultivate impressive vistas which need not have been marred by subsequent expansion. The most noteworthy of these monumental sites lay at the intersection of lines projected west from the Capitol and south from the White House. There L'Enfant suggested the erection of an equestrian statue of Washington as the center of an artistic group more than a mile in extent commemorative of great events in the history of the republic. On this spot now stands the Washington monument.

L'Enfant's "reciprocity of sight" idea earned for Washington the name of "the city of magnificent distances"—once a term of derision but now one of pride, because after sixty years of haphazard building during which the Frenchman's plan was ignored, the essentials of L'Enfant's design have survived. They may be blemished in spots,

it is true, but Washington remains the best ordered, most beautiful city in the world.

During the first forty years L'Enfant's map was followed faithfully—if protestingly, at times. Few had the vision required to foresee that scattered ungainly town as the capital of a nation of 120,000,000. They saw only the present inconvenience of great distances. The Mall, once cleared of timber, was little better than a marshy pasture. But so providing had been the captain of engineers that no good reason presented for disturbing this pasture until the first railroad came to Washington. Ah, here was something the astute L'Enfant had not included in his calculations! And so they pounced upon the Mall and laid tracks and built a depot there. This was the beginning of the desecration. It continued until 1901 during which time there was little effort to carry out the principal feature of the L'Enfant plan, though streets and outlying districts grew almost precisely as he had conceived them. But the great artistic center of which the Washington monument was to be the hub fell prey to expediency.

This course of affairs came to an end

twenty-one years ago when a commission including the most celebrated architects, landscape experts, artists, sculptors and builders of the time was convened to plan the future development of Washington. This commission fell back on the L'Enfant conception. They declared it the ideal of what Washington should have been, and set to work to restore it and to adopt the principles of its design to new and enlarged conditions. The central feature of the "Plan of 1901" as it is called is the restoration of L'Enfant's cherished Mall and the group of historic memorials a mile in extent. The Plan of 1901 also embraces the entire future development of Washington and looks ahead for one hundred years. Its execution is entrusted to the National Commission of Fine Arts. Before any public building or monument or, in certain sections, any private building is constructed in Washington plans are first approved by this Commission, whose members include the country's most famous architects and artists.

Much has been done toward the restoration of the Mall. The railroad tracks are gone and many acres have been converted into beautiful parkland. The inspiring Lincoln Memorial, recently dedicated, is the second great step in the restoration. The new Mall is shaped like a kite. At the bottom, where the tail fastens on, is the Capitol. At the end of the right arm is the White House. At the top and facing the Capitol across an expanse of park is the Lincoln Memorial a mile and a half away. In the center at the crossing of the imaginary arms is the Washington obelisk. To complete the outline only a mark for the left arm is needed. This is the site the Commission of Fine Arts has tentatively chosen for the World War Memorial.

"When the design for the new Mall was approved in 1901," explained Charles Moore, who is chairman of the Commission, "the outline of our 'kite' was only three-fifths complete. We had the Capitol, of course, and the White House and Washington monument, which had been located where L'Enfant indicated it should. We had left ground for two more monuments of the first order. When Congress in 1911 provided for the erection of a national memorial to Lincoln, it was determined to utilize one of these cardinal sites. The Lincoln Memorial, which was eleven years in the planning and building, is without question one of the finest structures of its kind in the world.

"There remains the one site, on the southern extremity of the Mall, which is to say the end of the left arm of the 'kite.' In all America there is no nobler setting for a memorial. There has been no haste to suggest an occupant for this site, which actually will not be in readiness until a lagoon is filled in. Although several subjects were considered before the war, no recommendations were made, the feeling among members of the Commission being to keep this select place for the future. Then came the World War, which I believe settles the question for us. Certainly there could be no place more fitting for a national memorial which truly should embody the spirit that carried America through that greatest of conflicts.

"This does not mean that we should rush post haste into the building of a

national World War Memorial, which, it is to be regretted, appears to be the general opinion and tendency if one may judge by the speed with which World War memorials are being thrown up throughout the country. Some of these monuments, I am pained to say, are atrocities; and a large percentage of them fail to do reasonable justice to the inspiring subject with which they deal. The American Legion, I am sorry to tell you, has endorsed some very in-artistic things.

"The main trouble is haste, eagerness to get the thing done. You can't build a monument as you would a bridge or a bungalow, especially a monument which has a story to tell as big and compelling as this war. We haven't got the full significance of the war yet. It is not possible. It is too recent. We have no perspective. In twenty or thirty years from now a sculptor may arise with the genius which will enable him to combine the proper force, feeling and simplicity which are required to make great war statuary. He may come from the ranks of the Legion and he may not. He may reveal himself in twenty months but the chances are against it. You men are too close to the subject; you may always be too close. The greatest sculptor of Civil War history was Saint Gaudens. He was not in the war. He was too young. He was a boy cutting cameos in New York. Day after day he sat at his bench and through a window watched the men march past. He saw them go. He saw stirring times, such as the draft riots. He saw the wounded return and then the victors. He acquired perspective. He had genius. His work is not approached by that of those who saw the war at closer range.

"Americans spent several hundred thousand dollars getting paintings of outstanding figures and events in the recent war. Really great artists were dispatched to Europe and hurried around to get things on canvas before it was too late. These paintings have been brought back, assembled and exhibited in our principal galleries. They are interesting, but they are not great art. The painter cannot work like the photographer. Those pictures will not stand the test of time, because they did not wait on inspiration; they were done to order.

"The same error is to be avoided in the erection of our monuments. The Washington monument was completed more than half a century following the death of the man whose memory it marks. The Lincoln Memorial was begun after years of planning, fifty years after the passing of the emancipator. The Ministry of Education and Fine Arts of France has recommended that no World War monuments be built for ten years. We likewise should be in no hurry about our World War Memorial. Ten years from now will be time enough to start. What would a Lincoln Memorial have been if erected in 1869? Only now is the real Lincoln beginning to be revealed to us. It is the same with the war. The thought and genius of a generation will not be too much to put into something which must endure forever and tell more vividly than words can tell the true story, and the spirit that underlies the story, of what you young men did only yesterday."

The stand of the National Commis-



Mr. Bunner's Budget

How to keep a grip on the slippery dollar was a problem with which Bunner had struggled for a long time. His money just "got away" week after week, and he was unable to keep his good resolutions to save regularly. But at last he stumbled on a plan which made him the boss of his pay envelope, once and for all. First, he made a budget of his income, which accounted for every dollar of expenditure, and allowed a definite amount for savings each week. Then, he invested his savings on the partial payment plan, as soon as he got his salary, in Miller First Mortgage Bonds paying 8%. That started Bunner on the road to success.

If you have had trouble in saving your money, mail the coupon for the story, "Mr. Bunner's Budget." It will show you an easy, practical way to get ahead in the world through investing in these high-grade bonds yielding 8%, which have an unbroken record of safety. Mail the coupon today and learn about them.

8% Bonds of \$100, \$500, \$1,000
8% First Mortgages from \$1,000 up
Partial payment accounts invited

G. L. Miller
BOND & MORTGAGE
Company

Florida's Oldest First Mortgage Bond House
704 Miller Bldg. Miami, Florida

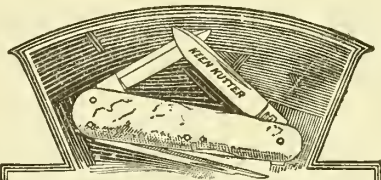
G. L. MILLER BOND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY
704 Miller Building, Miami, Fla.

Please send me the story, entitled "Mr. Bunner's Budget."

Name.....

Address.....

City and State.....



Pearl Handle! Those who are particular about details of appearance in all things truly appreciate Keen Kutter penknives—designs to suit personal preference.

Simmons Hardware Company
KEEN KUTTER

SALESMEN WANTED

To handle a unique line of advertising novelties on a liberal commission basis. High class references required.

STANWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.
2 Tremont Row Boston, Mass.



Make \$5000 Every Year \$2000 in Your Spare Time

Share in our profits besides. Just show and write orders for "Weather Monarch" Raincoats and Waterproof Overcoats. Absolutely new. The greatest overcoat ever made. Prices lower than stores. Sales easy.

Commissions in Advance

Ask about "Duol Coat" No. 999. Free overcoat or raincoat for your own use.

Associated Raincoat Agents, Inc.

442-450 North Wells St., Division 38, Chicago, Ill.



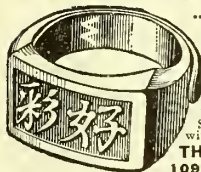
THE POST CAP LE CHAPEAU DU LEGIONNAIRE

Worn with civilian clothes in parades, picnics, carnivals, dances, conventions, etc. Wear the POST CAP to your State Convention! A distinctively Legion cap, made in snappy overseas model of high grade FLOR cloth and GOLD trimmings.

Send \$2.00 for sample cap with your Post and State numerals embroidered. Money returned if not satisfied. State size and ORDER NOW! 5% Discount on orders two dozen and over.

L.A. Smith & Co. 5440 Woodland Ave. Phila., Pa.

\$2,800 IN 2 HOURS!



"is what your Genuine Chinese Good Luck ring brought me," says Fannie Brice. Hundreds tell us our ring brought success in love, business and financially. Ours is the genuine and original ring, stamped inside with the Chinese characters. Believed by Ancients to bring Good Luck, Health, Happiness, and Prosperity. Solid Sterling Silver. Price, Postpaid, Cash with order \$1.50, or C. O. D. \$1.60.

THE ZANZIBAR CO., Dept. 213
109 West 42d St. New York City

Sound Off Emblem Division

Automobile decorations, Post banners, grave markers, membership buttons, seal presses, window transfers, athletic emblems and a score of other useful and attractive items incorporating the Legion emblem are to be had from the Emblem Division.

WRITE FOR A COMPLETE CATALOGUE

Emblem Division, National Headquarters
The American Legion, Indianapolis...



We Pay \$8 a Day



taking orders for Insyde Tyres—Inner armor for automobile tires. Positively prevent punctures and blowouts. Guaranteed to give double tire mileage.

We Want 2000 Representatives
Easy get orders. Every auto owner a prospect. Old worn-out casings will give three to five thousand miles more service. Use over and over again. Demand enormous. Write quick and get started.

AMERICAN ACCESSORIES CO., B 1806 Cincinnati, O.

Watch for the Red Chevron

It is the Newsstand sign of Legion Service, awarded only to dealers who are carrying The American Legion Weekly.

Do your newsdealer a service by telling him that he must boost your magazine to get your business. If he doesn't carry the Weekly send his name and address to

Director Newsstand Service
The American Legion Weekly
627 West 43rd Street, New York City

sion of Fine Arts has brought that body into opposition to the aims of an organization known at present as the National Victory Memorial Association which is endeavoring to put new life in a project which has been dragging along on the verge of failure for twenty years. The American Legion also has actively opposed the eleventh hour effort of this association to camouflage its stale project by rechristening it a World War memorial and soliciting money on that pretext. The Legion's fight to date has been successful.

The project had its inception with a group of influential Washington society leaders. The original aim was to build a memorial to George Washington. The title of the organization at that time was the George Washington Memorial Association. Little headway was made until 1913 when Congress gave the association a building site in the Mall near the Capitol. The association was authorized to begin construction when it had \$500,000 in its treasury and in any event not later than 1915. Subsequent extensions of time were granted up to March, 1920. Despite the fact the time limit had expired and despite the fact that the first \$500,000 was not available, the cornerstone was laid amid a fanfare of publicity in November, 1921.

Meantime the George Washington Memorial Association had ceased to be and the National Victory Memorial Association had risen from its ashes. In an effort to bring in dollars on the strength of war sentiment the official name of the project was altered to George Washington Victory Memorial. Architects' plans were hurriedly changed to provide a dome for the building which was to be studded with 5,016,832 stars—one for every man and woman in the service. Of these 129,979 were to be gold, the others blue. Each star was to bear the initials of a soldier or sailor.

It was believed this would be a good revenue producing feature. In an effort to raise \$20,000,000 letters were sent to the governors of all States asking them to request their legislatures

to contribute a minimum of five dollars for every blue star and a minimum of \$100 for every gold one. At the national convention at Kansas City the Legion had gone on record against this scheme. When the appeal to the governors went out the Legion's National Legislative Committee broadcasted to all States a true statement of the case and urged against contributions. And although President Harding, acting certainly on misinformation, endorsed the project, forty States have definitely declined to participate.

There have been several professionally organized soliciting campaigns. One of these was going nicely in the Cape Cod towns of Massachusetts when the Boston Herald stepped in and disclosed that half of the money raised was going to pay the salaries of the professional money raisers.

The War Department has recommended that Congress do not extend the time limit for construction (which already has expired, but due to favorable Department of Justice rulings no action has been taken) unless actual proof is produced that \$1,000,000 is in the treasury of the Association. Meantime Congressman Underhill of Massachusetts is demanding a Congressional investigation of the fund raising methods of the association.

Discussing the project from an ethical point of view, the Fine Arts Commission says in its report to the President:

It is unfortunate that in the endeavor to raise money for construction the proposition has been put forth and subscriptions have been asked on the basis of converting the building into a memorial of the Great War. When Congress shall determine to erect a war memorial the project should be executed by a commission created by that body and responsible to it. The nation's memorial should not be erected by private individuals.

The American Legion already has subscribed to this position. Mr. Moore has sketched too noble a project to permit of interference and confusion by any such undignified charity hybrid.

The Cantonments Today

(Continued from page 6)

to Virginia for military purposes. The remaining land will be leased to farmers.

CAMP LEWIS, American Lake, Wash.—Retained as permanent camp. Home station of Third Division.

CAMP MEADE, Admiral, Md.—Retained as permanent camp for Third Corps Training Center and Tank School. Practically all the tanks now in the army are concentrated there.

CAMP PIKE, Little Rock, Ark.—War Department decided to turn camp over to the State of Arkansas for military training purposes. All buildings not needed by the State will be salvaged.

CAMP SHERMAN, Chillum, O.—Turned over to the Veterans Bureau for a training school, now in operation, but title remains in War Department. Approximately 200 buildings sold for salvage.

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky.—Land, buildings and improvements sold at public auction. Purchasers of lots bought individual buildings and turned them into homes. Camp site now a suburban residence section.

CAMP TRAVIS, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—Retained as permanent camp. Home station of Second Division.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, N. Y.—Buildings, improvements and fixtures sold at public

auction. Land retained by the Government and to be leased for farming. Buildings that formerly housed the Seventy-seventh Division wrecked.

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Land and whatever buildings necessary retained for use as training center for first corps area.

CAMP BEAUREGARD, Alexandria, La.—Buildings sold and land, held by Government on lease, returned to original owners. The same proceeding applies in the cases of Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.; Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.; Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Calif.; Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.; Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.; Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.; Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.; Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

CAMP DONIPHAN, Fort Sill, Okla.—Located on a U. S. military reservation, still held by the Government. All the buildings torn down.

CAMP KEARNEY, Linda Vista, Calif.—Some buildings still standing, but when these are salvaged the leased land which they occupy goes back to the owners.

CAMP MCCLELLAN, Anniston, Ala.—Only National Guard cantonment retained as permanent camp site. Will be used as the training center for the fourth corps.



Where There's a Grocer, There's a Way—

Food dealers, Ahoy!

In the old combat days, we fell in—and were sometimes pushed—for rations. There was no "come back." If we didn't like the class of groceries handed out, the only way to ease the aggravated mind was to put up an argument while retreating and juggling the soup, beans and coffee.

If we were in a home camp and carried change, we sometimes eased around toward the kitchen about 11:30 a.m. to see if the menu had been selected and prepared according to the accepted rules of warfare. The court of last resort was a canteen, where a bird had to mix pop with dry cookies and peanut bars.

We got good rations in the end, of course, after we had fought, and perhaps bled, for 'em.

It's been many a day since we "bowed off" the issue stuff. No longer can we "come and get it." Some of us have no doubt forgotten what mess call sounds like—unless we have had the old calls transcribed on a phonograph record. There is one former buck still at large today who has all the calls on his records. He likes to play 'em over and know that he doesn't have to respond. Reveille is sweet music—around the home fireside.

Today it takes the coin of the nation to buy these same groceries—the same, only different. The grocery wagon never backs up at our doorways until there has been a cash transaction—

But food manufacturers don't seem to believe that we are a good market for nationally advertised products.

They can't see us today as we are, lined up there at the grocery counter awaiting our turn—and our change.

We would like to have the names of every Legionnaire who as a dealer sells food products; and Buddy asks that you clip the attached coupon and mail it to us.

And comrades who take their accustomed place in the grocery store mess line, won't you take this coupon to your dealer, whether he is a Legion man or not, and ask him to fill it in—and then you mail it to us.

Our slogan for this week—

"Take the coupon to the grocer."

Mess sergeants of yesteryear, will you prepare a coupon menu for these national advertisers?

Hew to the coupon; let the tips fall where they may.

To the Advertising Manager,
627 West 43d Street, New York City

I am a dealer in food products and would like to see.....

advertised in The American Legion Weekly, as this would help my local sales.

Name.....

Address.....

Line Handled.....



OUR DIRECTORY

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in

AUTO ACCESSORIES
VVVVElectric Storage Battery Co.....
Liberty Top & Tire Co.....

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS
VVAmerican Pub. Co.....
Hearst's International Magazine..... 25

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
VVAir Friction Carburetor Co..... 28
VVAmerican Accessories Co..... 30
VVAmerican Products Co..... 26
Associated Raincoat Co..... 30
VVGrodyer Mfg. Co..... 26
VJennings Mfg. Co.....
VVLighting Calculator Co.....
Mac-O-Chee Mills.....
Madison Shirt Co.....
J. B. Simpson, Inc..... 26
Stanwood Mfg. Co..... 29
Worlds Star Knitting Co.....

ENTERTAINMENT
VJohn B. Rogers Producing Co.....

FOOD PRODUCTS
VVVThe Genesee Pure Food Co.....

HARDWARE
VVSImmons Hardware Co..... 29

HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES
VVVHartman Furniture & Carpet Co.....
Rat Biscuit Co.....

INSURANCE
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.....

INVESTMENTS
G. L. Miller Bond & Mortgage Co..... 29

JEWELRY, INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS
VVVAmerican Legion Emblem Division
Inside Front Cover..... 26 & 30
VVVfour City Ornamental Iron Co.....

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

VVB. Gutter & Sons..... 26
Ingersoll Watch Co..... 28
Saulay Mfg. Co..... 30
The Zanzibar Co.....

MEDICINAL
VBauer & Black.....

MEN'S WEAR
VVCuett, Peabody & Co.....
VVKahn Tailoring Co.....
VNU-Way Stretch Suspender Co.....
VVRelliance Mfg. Co..... 30
VL. A. Smith & Co.....
VWilson Brothers.....

MISCELLANEOUS
Philadelphia Key Co..... 27
S. L. Garter Co.....

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
VVBuescher Band Instrument Co.....
The Saxophone Shop.....

PATENT ATTORNEYS
VVVVVlacey & Lacey..... 28

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION
VVAmerican School.....
VVAmerican Technical Society.....

of ADVERTISERS

our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the same thing to the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

VVVChicago Engineering Wks.....
Civil Service Correspondence School.....
VColumbus Institute..... 28
VFederal Schools, Inc.....
VVVVFranklin Institute..... 25
VVAlexander Hamilton Institute.....
VVVLa Salle Extension University.....
VVVPatterson Civil Service School..... Back Cover
VVVStandard Business Training Institute.....
VVVSweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation..... 26
VVVF. W. Tamblin.....
VVVUnited Y. M. C. A. School..... 27

SMOKERS' NEEDS
VVVAmerican Tobacco Co.....
VVLiggett & Myers Tobacco Co.....

SPORTS AND RECREATION
VVVHarley-Davidson Motor Co.....
VHendee Mfg. Co.—Indian Motorcycles.....
VVMead Cycle Co.....
Thos. E. Wilson..... 25

STATIONERY AND WRITING MATERIAL
VVVEaton, Crane & Pike Co..... 28
Goetz Brothers.....

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
VVVAmerican Telephone & Telegraph Co.....

TOILET NECESSITIES
Gillette Safety Razor Co.....
A. S. Hinds & Co.....
VVVThe Pepsodent Co.....
J. B. Williams Co.....

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION
VU. S. Shipping Board..... 23

TYPEWRITERS
VVOliver Typewriter Co.....
VVVTypewriter Emporium.....
VARNISHES, PAINTS AND STAINS
VS. C. Johnson & Sons.....

"SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO, VVV THREE AND VVVV FOUR STRIPES ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VVVVV FIVE STRIPES ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

THEY
ADVERTISE,
LET'S
PATRONIZE

THEY
ADVERTISE,
LET'S
PATRONIZE

Here's a Good Job Buddy! \$1600 to \$2300 a Year

Ex-Service Men Selected First

QUIT worrying about your job or your pay! You can earn \$1600 to \$2300 a year in a job with Uncle Sam. Think of NEVER WORRYING about where the money's coming from for the things you MUST HAVE! I'll train you, in your spare time, for one of the best jobs you ever heard of! I'll show you how to make good money and be free from worry about hard times! Ex-Service men get the preference!

No Strikes—No Lockouts—No Layoffs

According to Federal Law you cannot be fired or laid off for any religious, personal, or political reason. Hard times do not affect the government employee. There are no strikes or lockouts. Your pay comes regularly all year round. You can COUNT on exactly what you will get. Increases are rapid, in position and salary. Figure your earnings for the past year and if you are an average man you didn't get as much as the average government employee! That is due to strikes, lockouts, etc.—none of which can happen to Civil Service employees. They get \$1600 to \$2300 a year to start *and they get it*. Other positions in the government service pay as high as \$3000 to \$5,000 a year. Hours are easy—eight or less a day. Vacation every year with full pay. Work at home or travel, or work in Washington or at Panama Canal.

Uncle Sam is careful about his employees. You must pass a Civil Service Examination before you are accepted. There are certain things you MUST know. It is my business to PREPARE you for the examination so you can pass successfully. For eight years I was a Civil Service Examiner, so I feel that I am well qualified to coach you. The success of my thousands of students all over the country bears me out in this statement. I coach you until you succeed in GETTING A POSITION. I give you personal instruction—not a list of printed sheets. Take any of my courses and if you are not satisfied *you can't lose* on my guarantee!

FREE

Get My
Free
Book

If you are an American, 18 years old or more, you are eligible to a Government Civil Service Position, and if you have a common ordinary 4th grade education as a foundation I want you to have a copy of my splendid, fully illustrated 46 page book, telling you how to secure it. Send in the coupon, today or just a postal card. Find out now just how I can help you to land a steady good-paying position with the U. S. Government. Mail the coupon or a postal today. Address

Patterson Civil Service School

Dept. R-638, Wisner Bldg.
Rochester, N. Y.

Please send me your big free book and tell me how I can secure a position with the U. S. Government paying me \$1600 to \$2300 a year, with excellent chance for rapid advancement, in a real, good job. This doesn't cost me a penny.

Name

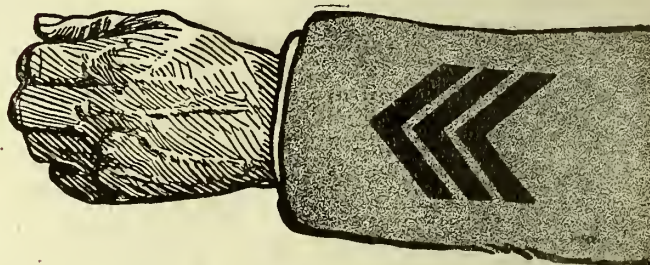
Address

City.....State.....

Arthur R.
Patterson
Formerly
U. S. Gov't Civil
Service
Secretary-Examiner



I've Shown Thousands How to Become.
Railway Mail Clerks—Post Office Clerks—City Mail Carriers—Rural Carriers—Custom House—Internal Revenue Men—Departmental Clerks—Postmasters—Etc., Etc.



I am very proud indeed of the fact that the Patterson Civil Service School has earned three service stripes in your publication. We certainly do like to stick out our left sleeve carrying this insignia, emblematic of over a year and a half's continuous advertising.

Another point. The Advertising Manager of your Weekly has informed me that during the period in which our copy has run that not one reader has made a complaint of any sort whatever in regard to his dealings with the Patterson Civil Service School. We are mighty proud, too, of this record.